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QUEENSBURY AND SHELF

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(DR. N. E. GORDON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,)

AND

THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(W. E. SHELLEY, M.A.P.H.I.)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1967.

QUEENSBURY & SHELF

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(as at 31st December, 1967)

Chairman of the Council

Councillor E. Sutcliffe, J.P.

Chairman of Health Committee

Councillor M. Cookland.

Vice Chairman of Health Committee

Councillor R. Goodwin.

Councillor Bradley J.

Councillor Chatburn J.H.

Councillor Conway J.R.

Councillor (Mrs.) Craven I.

Councillor Dobson C.

Councillor Harling R.

Councillor Northrop A.E.

Councillor Roberts J.T.

Councillor Smith C.H.M.

Councillor Smith W.

Councillor Sutcliffe E.

Councillor (Miss) Sykes M.

Councillor Woodhead L.

Other Committees dealing with matters of public health are:-

Housing and Town Planning Committee.
Rehousing those in need.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Committee.
The sewering of the district and sewage disposal.

Cemetery, Recreation Grounds and Allotments Committee.
The provision of cemetery facilities.

Victoria Hall Committee.
The provision and maintenance of public swimming and slipper baths.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health:
Dr. N.E.Gordon, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Also Divisional Medical Officer, Division 18 West Riding County Council, Health Department, Police Street, Brighouse. Telephone Brighouse 2515.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer:
Miss M. P. Milligan, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin), D.P.H., (Hons.), B.Sc.

Assistant County Medical Officer for Division 18, West Riding County Council.
Vacant.

Orthopaedic Surgeon:
**K. S. Davies, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edin)

Ophthalmic Surgeons:
**N. N. Agarwall, M.B.B.S., D.O., F.R.C.S.(Eng.) (October 1966 to March 1967).
**S. B. Davies, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.O. (Commenced March, 1967).
**S. Robertson, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Dental Officer:
W. A. Allen, L.D.S., L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Public Cleansing and Salvage Officer:
W. E. Shelley, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.I.

Assistant Public Health Inspector:
L. W. Barry, A.A.I.H.S., Health Inspector Certificate (Sydney Technical College) Certificate of Qualification as Health Inspector (N.S.W. Australia) Dept of Local Government Examination Board.

Technical Assistant, Smoke Control:
H. Phillips, M.R.S.H. Diploma for Smoke Inspection of R.S.H.

Authorised Meat Inspector:
J. K. Sykes. (Certificate in Meat Inspection of R.S.H. Hon. M.A.M.I., A.R.S.H.

Divisional Nursing Officer:
Miss C. J. Barker, S.R.N., S.C.M. Health Visitor's Certificate. Queen's Nurse.

Health Visitors:
Mrs. J. Link, S.R.N., S.C.M. Health Visitor's Certificate.
Miss E. A. Roberts, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.

Assistant Health Visitors:
*Mrs. M. Armitage, S.R.N.

Midwives:
Miss B. E. V. Reid, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Relief Midwife January to April 1967).
Mrs. E. C. Elvidge, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced April 1967).

Home Nurses:
Mrs. M. B. Shillito, S.R.N.

Mental Welfare Officers:
S. Parkinson (Senior).
A. B. Nurton, S.R.N., R.M.N.
E. K. Darlington (Commenced in temporary capacity July 1967).
M. May, S.R.N., R.M.N. (Seconded to 2 year course).

Divisional Depot Superintendent, County Ambulance Service:
W. Anderson.

* Part Time.
** Part Time by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board.

Health Department,
Queensbury.

October, 1968.

To: The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1967.

Under the Divisional Health Scheme, your Medical Officer of Health is also the Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council's Local Health Services, and this has led to a close integration of the Local Authority Health Services.

In 1967, the new combined Divisional Health Office and Clinic was opened in Brighouse, and for the first time all our services are under one roof and full facilities are available for all our clinic services and dental services, in addition to the office for administration.

The birth rate was 18.3 per thousand population, which is rather above the average for the country, but Queensbury and Shelf has had a fairly high birth rate for the past eight years. During this period, the population has risen by 10% and is now estimated to be 9,720. This rise has been partly due to a natural increase, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, and partly due to families moving into the district with the development of new housing estates. Shelf has always been predominantly a residential area, and now Queensbury appears to be changing from being a self-contained town and is providing more and more housing accommodation for people working in the neighbouring cities.

The death rate in 1967 was 12.7, again an average figure for Queensbury and Shelf although rather higher than the national figure. The infant mortality rate at 11.2 was exceptionally low but this rate fluctuates widely from year to year as it is based on very small numbers.

There has been a marked increase in the number of illegitimate births in recent years. As recently as 1960, only one baby in forty was illegitimate but this has gradually increased and in the last two years the ratio has been one in ten. However, last year only two of the mothers concerned were unmarried girls under twenty years of age, and in most cases it would appear that the children are enjoying a normal family life and are not suffering in any way because their parents have failed to legalise their union.

Measles was the most prevalent of the infectious diseases last year, with thirty-seven cases notified. This is usually a mild disease and has been accepted as a normal hazard in a young family, particularly when the first child starts school. However, an appreciable number of children develop complications from it and may be handicapped later in life by chronic ear disease, chest infection, or, more rarely, nervous manifestations. A safe and effective vaccine is now available, and if generally used there is no reason why Measles should not disappear entirely from the community.

Last year, we had a full establishment of Public Health Inspectors and as a result were able to undertake much more intensive sampling of milk sold in the district. The need for this control is underlined by the fact that, despite all precautions, one-half of the producer-retailers in the district have, at some time during the year, been selling milk infected with Brucellosis. There have not been any instances of widespread infection of herds but rather of infected animals being introduced and bringing with them the risk of infection to healthy animals, to farmers and others in contact with them, and to the public through untreated farm-bottled milk. In all cases the infected animals were quickly identified and isolated, so that danger to the public was very small indeed. Even intensive testing of milk can do little more than suppress Brucellosis and help to limit its spread. Under the Brucellosis (Accredited Herds) Scheme, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is endeavouring to build up a stock of disease-free animals, and it is hoped that this will pave the way towards complete eradication of the disease from dairy stock in the country.

In 1967, the Mass Radiography Unit paid its customary two-yearly visits to the district. There was quite a good response, and 153 persons were examined. No

cases of Tuberculosis were discovered and it is doubtful whether the routine examination of healthy volunteers from the community is now justified in view of the very low number of abnormalities discovered. In future, it appears likely that this service may be restricted to trades and industries where there is some element of risk and to sections of the community who need special consideration, in particular immigrants and persons employed with children. Notifications of Tuberculosis in Queensbury and Shelf have fallen dramatically in recent years from an average of nine ten years ago to the present level of less than two. Whilst much of this improvement can be attributed to development in treatment and the availability of hospital beds, the Council has also contributed to a large extent by the eradication of infected milk and by the assistance which it has so readily given to the rehousing of the families of patients.

The demand for screening tests for the early detection of disease increases year by year. We have now introduced routine tests to recognise cases of Phenylketonuria, congenital dislocation of the hip and deafness in infancy, and schoolchildren are offered a comprehensive range of examinations and tests under the provisions of the Education Act. Public opinion is now swinging towards routine tests for healthy adults and in common with many other Authorities, we are now providing a screening service for Cancer of the Cervix and Cancer of the Breast, which are two relatively common conditions in women of middle age. In 1967, 120 women were examined in Queensbury Clinic, fortunately without any positive results being reported.

One of the greatest single problems now facing the Health Department is that of substandard housing. There is a large number of substantial, stonebuilt houses dating from the 19th century, still lacking what we now regard as essential amenities. Many are capable of improvement and, indeed, this is encouraged as much as possible by the Council and its officials. So many of these houses are now owner-occupied that it has not been possible to invoke the "improvement area procedure" and new legislation is now awaited which will enable the Council to deal with the occasional neglected house which threatens to affect neighbouring property and hold up the improvement of a block.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Members of the Council for their kindness patience and co-operation, and to thank Mr. Shelley, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for his most willing assistance in helping me to tackle the numerous problems of the Health Department.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

N. E. GORDON.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1967.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

AREA (in acres)	2,795
POPULATION Census, 1961: 9,306. Est. 1967:	9,720
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ACRE	3.48
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	3,974
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES PER ACRE	1.42
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE	2.45
RATEABLE VALUE	£206,280
PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE	£815

Although Queensbury and Shelf were amalgamated in 1937, the two areas are different in character, and, even today, no full community of interest exists. I think the principal reason why the two areas are not now firmly amalgamated is the difficulty in communication, for there is no direct bus service between Shelf village and Queensbury. Queensbury village, situated as it is on the high eminence overlooking Halifax, has unrivalled views for an industrial town. Because of its average altitude of 1,100 feet, it is a cold area but often escapes the foggy condition in the valleys. Shelf is less hilly and more residential in character.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live Births -

	M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	88	74	162
Illegitimate	10	6	16
Total	98	80	178

Live Birth Rate: 18.3 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.
Adjusted Birth Rate: 17.6 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births: 9.0

Still Births -

	M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Total	3	2	5

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births: 27.3

Total Live and Still Births -	M.	F.	Totals.
	101	82	183

Deaths -

M.	F.	Totals.
61	62	123

Crude Death Rate: 12.7 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.
Adjusted Death Rate: 14.1 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Infant Deaths -

	M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	2	-	2

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - total: 11.2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate: 12.3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - illegitimate: -
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks): 5.6
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (under one week): 5.6
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births (Still births and Deaths under one week combined): 32.8

Maternal Deaths (including abortion):

No.	Rate per 1,000 live and still births.
Nil.	Nil.

TABLE 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF QUEENSBURY AND SHELF RESIDENTS in 1967.

	Causes of Death.	1967 All Ages M.	F.	Total.
1.	Tuberculosis - respiratory ...	1	-	1
2.	Tuberculosis - other	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8.	Measles	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	2	2	4
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	1	7
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	1	1
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	-	-
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	6	11
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16.	Diabetes	-	1	1
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	3	11	14
18.	Coronary disease, angina	16	14	30
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ...	-	2	2
20.	Other heart disease	4	6	10
21.	Other circulatory disease ...	1	2	3
22.	Influenza	-	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	3	3	6
24.	Bronchitis	4	1	5
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	-	3	3
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	4	-	4
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29.	Hyperplasis of prostate	1	-	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	-	-	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	4	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
34.	All other accidents	3	3	6
35.	Suicide	1	1	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war ...	-	-	-
	Totals	61	62	123

TABLE 2.

BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1967 FOR THE WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY AND ENGLAND AND WALES

	Aggregate of U.D.'s	Aggregate of R.D.'s	Administrative County	England and Wales	Queensbury and Shelf.
Crude Birth	17.9	18.3	18.0	17.2	18.3
Adjusted Birth	18.2	17.7	18.2	-	17.6
Crude Death	11.8	9.7	11.2	11.2	12.7
Adjusted Death	12.3	11.5	12.0	-	14.0
Tuberculosis Respiratory	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.1
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	-
All Forms	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.1
Cancer	2.21	1.77	2.08	2.28	2.37
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.83	1.48	1.73	*	1.44
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	4.51	3.64	4.26	*	4.63
Respiratory Diseases	1.38	1.11	1.30	*	1.44
Maternal Mortality	0.13	0.42	0.22	0.20	-
Infant Mortality	19.2	19.4	19.2	18.3	11.2
Neo-natal Mortality	13.3	12.5	13.1	12.5	5.6
Stillbirth	15.7	14.0	15.2	14.8	27.3

* Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births. The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirths Rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths. The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimate of the population of Queensbury and Shelf is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 9,720 as compared with 9,660 for 1966. He considers, therefore, that the population has increased by 60.

Birth Rate.

The crude birth rate for the year is 18.3 per 1,000 of the population. This compares with the rate of 17.2 for 1965. To compare the birth rate with any degree of accuracy with that of the country as a whole, it is necessary to adjust the crude birth rate by multiplying it by the area comparability factor. Every district varies as to the distribution of population among the sexes, and in age ranges. The area comparability factor is an attempt to standardise our sex and age range with that of the country as a whole. Our comparability factor is 0.96 which means that with our present sex and age range, the crude birth rate has to be adjusted downwards to bring it into line with the country as a whole, and our corrected birth rate is 17.6. This compares with an adjusted birth rate for the administrative County of 18.2 and a birth rate for England and Wales of 17.2.

There were sixteen illegitimate births, all live, representing 9.0 per cent, of the total live births and an illegitimate birth rate of 1.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year, there were five stillbirths. This gives a rate of 27.3 per 1,000 (live and still) births. The County rate is 15.2 and the rate for England and Wales is 14.8.

Death Rate.

The death rate for the Urban District is 12.7 per 1,000 of the population. This is 0.2 above the rate for 1966. The comparability factor for obtaining the adjusted death rate is 1.11 and using this factor we have an adjusted death rate of 14.0. This compares with an adjusted death rate of 12.0 for the Administrative County and of 11.2 for England and Wales.

The chief causes of death this year were, in order of frequency:-

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation - 45(52).

2. Malignant Disease - 23(26).

3. (Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System - 14(12).
 (Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases - 14(8).

(Last year's figures are given in brackets).

Infant Deaths.

There are two infant deaths in the Urban District of Queensbury and Shelf during 1967, and the infant death rate is 11.2 per thousand live births. The infant death rate of 11.2 compares with the rate for the Administrative County of 19.2 and for England and Wales of 18.3.

Premature Births.

There were twelve children born prematurely during the year who were $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., or under, in weight at birth.

Maternal Deaths.

There were no maternal deaths in Queensbury and Shelf during the year.

TABLE 3.

BRIGHOUSE AMBULANCE STATION

STATISTICAL RETURN FOR THE PERIOD: JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1967.

	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	
PATIENTS:														
(a) Out-Patients	1503	1414	1377	1459	1623	1754	1526	1412	1356	1490	1479	1378	17771	(16785)
(b) Admissions	186	157	177	173	199	172	165	135	163	191	185	205	2108	(1993)
(c) Discharges	65	56	64	73	92	70	79	57	63	84	84	82	869	(796)
(d) Transfers	9	12	14	5	12	19	7	22	15	17	12	12	156	(127)
(e) Accident Patients	60	73	54	81	75	79	86	102	75	93	61	81	920	(784)
TOTALS:	1823	1712	1686	1791	2001	2094	1863	1728	1672	1875	1821	1758	21824	(20485)
Emergency Patients	127	107	95	103	116	95	106	76	97	108	105	125	1260	(1107)
Sitting Cases	1591	1495	1470	1570	1763	1883	1656	1509	1463	1615	1613	1511	19139	(17826)
Stretcher Cases	232	217	216	221	238	211	207	219	209	260	208	247	2685	(2659)
Miles	12113	10829	11482	11338	12688	13808	12641	11957	11893	13019	12212	11876	145856	(129637)

General Provisions of Health Services for the Area.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory, Bradford, continued to receive clinical material and milk samples for bacteriological examination, while chemical analysis was carried out by Messrs. Lea & Mallinder, Public Analysts, Halifax.

Ambulance Service.

The County Ambulance Station at Brighouse provides cover for the Queensbury and Shelf Urban District and the neighbouring areas of the County. This service has recently been reorganised and is administered from the Group Control at Birkenshaw, telephone number Bradford 682211, and all requests for the ambulance service should be made to this Centre.

Appended hereto are particulars of the cases transported during the year. The figures are given monthly, and the total for last year is appended in brackets after the total in each line. This tables applies to the whole Division. It has not been possible to split the Divisional figures to give the figures for Queensbury alone.

These figures show there has been a slight increase in all the categories of patients, as compared with the previous year.

Nursing in the Home.

The Home Nurse made 2,785 visits to 134 cases during the year.

Full collaboration has been maintained with the hospital service and with the General Medical Practitioners under whose direction the District Nurse works.

Home Helps.

There were 99 cases in Queensbury and Shelf being provided with a Home Help at the beginning of 1967, and 60 new cases were attended during the year. At the end of the year, 113 cases were still being attended.

Of the 159 homes attended during the year, domestic help was provided for 131 old people, as compared with 100 in 1967. Domestic help was also provided in 18 cases where the housewife was ill, and in 10 maternity cases.

During 1967, there were 21 women working as Home Helps in Queensbury and Shelf, and altogether they worked 16796 hours. Of these hours, 16275 were spent in helping old people.

Chiropody Service.

The Chiropody Service commenced in 1960 and is greatly appreciated by the old people of the district. The Service is free for all pensioners. This means that women of sixty are able to have chiropody whereas men are not eligible until they are sixty-five. Women of sixty generally are very active and perhaps some of them could manage to look after their feet themselves but many young women are used to having chiropody treatment and of course their feet have often been subject to unsuitable footwear for a considerable time. At present some young men are subjecting their feet to similar dangers; they will regret this when they are older.

We have been fortunate in that we have been able to maintain the service as a direct service with a well-qualified chiropodist. The numbers attending have increased every year and we had 299 patients receiving treatment in 1967, as compared with 283 last year. Of these patients, 198 attended clinics, the remaining 101 having treatment in their own homes. The number of treatments given this year was 1596.

The Chiropody Service now seems to be running smoothly as one of the accepted services of this department.

Health Education.

Health Education followed the lines of previous years, consisting of talks to selected classes at Foxhill Junior, and Queensbury and Shelf Secondary Modern Schools. The Home Safety Committee continued with its special efforts during the Golden Jubilee Safety Year and had a three-day exhibition in co-operation with the Road Safety Committee in May, 1967. The programme for the Queensbury Civic Society included a panel on Home Safety and a talk on the "Dangers of Smoking".

The Public Health Inspector gave talks in the Secondary Schools and arranged for pupils to visit Municipal Undertakings, such as the tip and the sewage works. The Health Visitors also gave talks in schools dealing with personal hygiene in addition to the health education which they do as a normal part of the clinic service.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended on Table 4.

We have no purpose-built clincs in either Queensbury or Shelf but the Queensbury Clinic was adapted by the County Council from the old billiard room at the Victoria Hall and serves as an example of co-operation between the County and the District Councils. This clinic is well used and presents excellent accommodation.

The Clinic at Shelf is held in the Church Hall, which is centrally situated in Shelf village. The West Riding County Council has now accepted the need for a small purpose-built clinic in Shelf and this has been included in their Ten-Year Plan for the development of the Health Service.

Consultant Clinics are now held in the new Brighouse Clinic, which has very satisfactory accommodation. Eye clinics are held once a week and orthopaedic clinics once a month. There are also facilities for additional clinics, should these be required.

HOSPITALS.

Infectious Diseases.

Cases of infectious disease were generally admitted to the Leeds Road Isolation Hospital, Bradford, and cases of Tuberculosis to the Northowram Hall Hospital.

Maternity.

The hospital accommodation provided for maternity cases is excellent in this area. Some of our cases go to Bradford but the majority are delivered in the Halifax General Hospital. This Hospital also provides us with a "Flying Squad" for the provision of blood transfusions and emergency treatment in the event of an unforeseen complication at a home confinement. We have received full information regarding mothers and babies when they were discharged from hospital.

There is an increasing tendency for mothers and babies to be discharged 48 hours after the normal confinement and to be cared for by the Domiciliary Midwife for the remainder of the lying-in period. This procedure was first introduced in order to overcome an acute shortage of maternity beds in some centres but it is now spreading to areas which have an adequate number of beds by the standard recommended by the Cranbrook Committee, which was that there should be provision for 70% of mothers to have their confinements in hospital. These early discharges have created some additional work for our District Midwives but this has been willingly accepted. It is inevitable, however, that the staff should feel some apprehension that they may ultimately become purely maternity nurses and not be permitted to use all their professional skills.

Old People.

There is still a great shortage of hospital accommodation for old people. Some old people have to be admitted to hospital in Bradford but the vast majority go to St. John's Hospital, Halifax. This Hospital is always full and there is usually a waiting list, especially for female patients. The Hospital Plan, if implemented, will result in a substantial reduction in the number of geriatric beds available in the Halifax area. As the present service is hard pressed to meet the essential needs of the elderly, it seem probable that a considerable amount of hardship will result if the present proposals are put into effect.

TABLE 4.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

NAME	LOCATION	WHEN OPEN
Child Welfare Clinic	Victoria Hall, Queensbury.	Every Tuesday 2.p.m. to 4.p.m.
Child Welfare Clinic	Witchfield Chapel, Shelf.	Every Monday 2.p.m. to 4.p.m.
Combined Ante-natal and Post Natal Clinics	Victoria Hall, Queensbury.	Fridays fortnightly 2.p.m. to 4.p.m.
	Witchfield Chapel, Shelf.	Mondays 1.30.p.m. to 2.p.m.
Dental Clinics	Police Street, Brighouse.	By appointment.
Chest Clinic	Royal Infirmary, Halifax.	Out Patient Department. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday 9.0.a.m. to 12 noon. Wednesday, 1.30.p.m. to 3.30.p.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary	Tues. 2.p.m. to 4.p.m. 4.30.p.m. to 6.30.p.m. (Females) Thurs. 2.p.m. to 4.p.m. 4.30.p.m. to 6.30.p.m. (Males)
Consultant Clinics, Ear, Nose and Throat, Ophthalmic & Orthopaedic)	The Clinic, Police Street, Brighouse.	By appointment.
Chiropody Clinic	Victoria Hall, Queensbury	Thursdays 9.30.a.m. to 12 noon. Mondays 9.30.a.m. to 12 noon. By appointment.
Cervical Cytology Clinic	Victoria Hall, Queensbury.	Fridays, monthly, by appointment.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Health Visitors.

The Health Visitor is a qualified nurse who has undergone an extensive course of training in her speciality. In addition to her attendance at the infant welfare clinics, she has a responsibility to visit every new baby at home, giving such supervision and advise as may be required. In recent years she has been carrying out an increasing range of screening tests for the early detection of such conditions as Phenylketonuria, Congenital Dislocation of the Hip, and deafness. She gives special attention to the supervision of problem families, who, for one reason or another, are unable to cope with the increasing tempo of modern life, and she co-operates with other statutory and voluntary agencies to prevent any unnecessary suffering among the children. Much of her time is taken up with the welfare of the elderly and the supervision of home helps, and health education is now becoming an increasingly important aspect of her duties.

As reported last year, the Health Visitors in this Division have ceased to have their own areas and are now attached to the practices of Family Doctors thus making for much closer co-operation between our two branches of the Health Service.

The number of visits made by the two Health Visitors in the Queensbury and Shelf Area is given below:-

	No. of Visits.
Expectant Mothers	17
Visits to new Births & children born in 1967	1260
Children born between 1965 and 1961	1398
Other Cases (old people, problem families, etc.)	2509
	5184

Ante-Natal Clinic.

Two ante-natal clinics were held at Queensbury and two in Shelf each month. Eighty-six patients attended during the year, and altogether 492 attendances were made at the two Clinics.

There were 183 total births during the year, so that almost half of the expectant mothers attended our ante-natal clinics, and all the others received ante-natal care, either from their own Doctor or from the Hospital. Sixty-two patients were delivered at home, the remaining patients being delivered in hospital.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

The work of the Midwife is set out in Table below:-

TABLE 5 - WORK DONE BY MIDWIVES IN 1967.

Labours conducted:	As Midwives	62
	As Maternity Nurses	-
	Total	62

Infant Welfare Centres.

Table 6 below gives the attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Centres in 1967:-

TABLE 6 - ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES IN 1967.

Infant Welfare Centre	Number of Children who attended during year.	Number of Children who first attended during the year and who were born in 1967.	Total Number of attendances made during year.
Queensbury	295	102	2105
Shelf	114	39	875

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Number of schools in Division		42
Number of children in attendance at school at end of 1967		8855
Number of children examined at school during 1967 ...		1859
(this figure made up as follows)		
Routine examinations ...	1479	
Re-examinations ...	380	
Number of children referred for treatment		165

Minor Ailments Clinic.

366 children attended at the minor ailments clinic during the year.

Ophthalmic Clinics.
637 children were seen at these clinics during the year, and glasses were prescribed in 357 cases.

Dental Clinic.

The following table gives a record of work done in the Division during the year:-

Dental Inspection and Treatment.	
Number of children inspected	8439
Number of children offered treatment	4838
Number of children treated	2789
Number of attendances	8096
Number of Extractions.	
Temporary teeth	2751
Permanent teeth	852
Number of Fillings.	
Temporary teeth	737
Permanent teeth	5943
Number of General Anaesthetics	1190

Special Schools.

Provision is made for children requiring special educational facilities to be admitted to schools catering for their needs, and, altogether, 60 children from the Division were in such schools in 1967. Particulars are given below:-

Deaf	3
Partially Deaf	2
Blind	1
Partially Sighted	4
Physically Handicapped	13
Maladjusted	2
Educationally Subnormal	35
Total:	60

MENTAL HEALTH.

The Mental Health Service is administered on a Divisional basis and two Mental Welfare Officers are based on Brighouse to serve this area. In addition we share the services of Mr. Parkinson, the Senior Mental Welfare Officer, who has responsibilities throughout the very much larger catchment area of Storthes Hall Hospital. Mr. May has been successful in gaining a place on a two-year course for Social Workers and Mr. K. Darlington has been appointed on a temporary basis to fill this vacancy. The holiday and off-duty relief arrangements with the Officers based on Todmorden have worked very well. Quarterly rotas have been prepared and distributed to all General Practitioners and Hospitals, and also to the Police and Ambulance staffs.

In-Service Training.

All newly-appointed Welfare Officers attend an induction course at Leeds and subsequently arrangements are made for them to attend County courses at Grantley Hall once a year; in addition, fortnightly seminars are held at Brighouse. Suitably qualified Officers are encouraged to apply for vacancies on the two-year Young husband Course for Social Workers, and, if successful, they are seconded by the County Council on full salary.

Psychiatric Social Club.

There is at present no social club in this Division and patients have been attending clubs in Halifax and to some extent in Bradford. One of the Mental Welfare Officers attended the Halifax Club each week and this has offered an effective service for the follow-up and supervision of several patients. In October, we received approval to start a psychiatric social club in the new clinic premises in Brighouse for the benefit of local patients, and this was in fact inaugurated at the beginning of 1968.

Residential Hostels.

There is an increasing demand for places in residential hostels for both mentally ill and mentally subnormal patients. The County Council's provision has so far been limited to one hostel at West Ardsley, but we have occasionally been able to find places in hostels situated in neighbouring County Boroughs. With the increasing turnover of patients in mental hospitals, and the emphasis on community care, it seems likely that very many more hostels will have to be provided in the future.

Divisional Training Centre.

Brighouse Junior Training Centre provided places for ten females over the age of sixteen years in addition to twenty-five juniors. Both staff and patients are working under acute difficulties in the very limited accommodation in this building. A new comprehensive training centre is proposed for the Brighouse and part of the Todmordon areas. A suitable site has now been obtained at Raistrick and final approval has now been obtained for the construction of a centre to accommodate 108 patients, both children and adults, and including a special care unit. Arrangements have been made for a total of twelve adult patients from this area to travel daily to the West Riding Centre at Kirkburton, pending the construction of our own Centre, and this is working well.

Mental Subnormality.

Regular visits were made by the Mental Welfare Officers to all subnormals in the area who are under their care.

No. of subnormal patients receiving care and guidance	81
No. awaiting admission to hospital	-
No. of admissions to hospital for short-stay care in 1967	15

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Water Supply.

Bradford Corporation are now responsible for the supply of water to this Urban District. I am indebted to Mr. S. Asquith, the Waterworks Engineer, for the City of Bradford, for the following information:-

"No extensions to the supply area were carried out during 1967.

"The main source of supply to the Queensbury and Shelf area is from Thornton Moor Reservoir. During the past year, 353 bacteriological samples of treated and distributed water have been examined from this source, and, of these, 97.7% were free from colforms and 98.3% were free from faecal coli. A recent chemical analysis shows this water to be of good organic purity.

"As far as I am aware, there have been no complaints of lack of supply generally, following the carrying out of remedial works.

"According to my records, no supplies have been restricted or closed.

"One hundred and eleven new houses in Queensbury and 17 new houses and one old people's Home in Shelf have been provided with a public supply during 1967.

"The total length of mains has been extended by 1120 yards, as follows:-

Queensbury - 170 yards of 6" main and 470 yards of 4" main.
Shelf - 480 yards of 4" main.

"In addition, 2326 yards of 15" main have been laid to improve supplies generally in Queensbury, and 220 yards of 4" main have been laid to replace a 3" main in Glazier Road, Queensbury, in order to improve supplies in the Mountain area of Queensbury. Two hundred and ten yards of 4" main have been laid to replace a 1½" internal diameter wrought iron pipe in Burned Road, Shelf.

"It will be observed that a considerable amount of work has been carried out during the year in order to remedy difficulties in supply resulting from badly internally corroded main inherited from the Queensbury and Shelf Urban District Council".

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Sewerage.

I am informed that the sewerage system within the Urban District has functioned satisfactorily, there having been no serious blockages.

Shibden Sewage Disposal Works.

Following the reports from the Consultants, a special report was prepared for submission to the Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Committee. The report was accepted, and permission is being sought to implement the scheme at an estimated cost of £150,000.

COUNCIL HOUSING.

Current Development.

During the year, no new houses were built by the Council.

Post-War Dwellings erected at 31st December, 1967.

Queensbury	Houses.	Flats.	Bungalows.
Moorclose site	23	-	-
Hungerhill	50	68	-
Albert Crescent	-	-	16
Russell Avenue	1	-	-
New Park Road			76
Hungerhill Extnesion site	94		
Shelf			
Burned Road Estate	34	-	-
Westcroft Avenue	8	-	-
Cockhill	36	24	50
Total	246	92	142

Existing Estates(Contributed by G.A.Muse)

This Council now owns 594 properties made up of 180 old people bungalows, 322 Houses, 92 Flats and 6 cottages. The estates are scattered throughout the Urban area with the largest concentrations on the Hillcrest Estate, Queensbury and the Belle Vue Estate, Shelf. There are still waiting lists for accommodation at both Queensbury and Shelf, but the demand is greater in the Queensbury area, especially for old persons bungalows.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

General.

Table 7 shows the monthly incidence of notifications received in respect of infectious diseases.

The infectious disease most prevalent during 1967 was again Measles, 37 cases being notified during the year.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

There has been no case of Diphtheria notified in Queensbury and Shelf since 1948. I consider that it is fair to assume that the fall in incidence of this disease, which is general throughout the country is partly due to Diphtheria Immunisation.

As with previous years, I give the figures of children immunised in two groups, the first being children who have received either an initial or booster dose in the last five years, and the second those who were immunised at a date preceding this. The first group shows who can be regarded as at maximum protection. It is our aim to carry out booster doses before admission to the primary school at the age of five.

Number of children at 31st December, 1967, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1953):-

Age at 31.12.67. i.e. Born in year.		Under 1. 1967.	1 - 4. 1966-63.	5 - 9. 1962-58.	10 - 14. 1957-53.	Under 15. Total.
A.	1963-1967	64	509	455	16	1044
B.	1953-1962	-	-	88	277	365

During 1967, 132 children were immunised against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus by Triple Vaccine. In addition, two children were immunised separately for Diphtheria/Tetanus. Ninety-two were given a reinforcing dose against Diphtheria.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Records were received in respect of eighty-one vaccinations during the year. This compares with last year's figures of 71 primary vaccinations and one re-vaccination. The figures no longer give a complete picture of the number of vaccinations carried out in the district, as the West Riding County Council no longer requires records of persons over the age of sixteen years.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 506 twelve-year-old and thirteen-year-old schoolchildren. Parents of 406, or 80%, consented to this valuable measure, as compared with the County average for 1966 of 77.3%. Of these children, 383 were tested. Twenty-four of them or 6%, were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at sometime, and 339 with negative reactions were given B.C.G.vaccination.

Mantoux testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out.

Thirty-six child contacts received skin tests. Three of these were positive. Fifty-three children received B.C.G. vaccination, including twenty babies not previously given a skin test.

The figures under this section are all Divisional ones as it is not thought desirable to pinpoint localities.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

In the course of the year, this Division received records in respect of 1,082 persons in the Division who had received three doses of oral vaccine, and, in addition, a further 762 children were given booster doses.

Tuberculosis.

No action was found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

There were two notifications of Respiratory Tuberculosis during the year in Queensbury and Shelf.

One case of Respiratory Tuberculosis recovered from the disease, one case died, one case was transferred into the district, and one patient removed from the district. The number of respiratory cases on the register, therefore, remains the same as last year.

We have a system of special contact cards, and all contacts of new cases are investigated, including a follow-up X-ray examination at the Royal Halifax Infirmary. The older contacts are followed up regularly, and as many as possible are X-rayed whenever the Mass Radiography Unit visits the Divisional Area. The number of known contacts at present under observation in the Queensbury and Shelf Urban District is ninety-seven in respect of thirty-three respiratory cases on the register.

No non-respiratory cases were notified this year.

Mass Radiography Survey.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited the district in September, and sessions were held at Sam Smith Ltd., Shelf.

I give below the result supplied by the Unit. It is not possible however, to draw any conclusions at all from such evidence since the persons examined constitute only a small proposition of the population and are not necessarily representative of the population as a whole. The information given is in respect of people actually examined during the survey and may, therefore, include persons normally resident in other areas.

		Male.	Female.	Total.
1.	Examinations carried out -			
	(a) Miniature X-rays taken	69	84	153
	(b) Number recalled for large film	1	-	1
2.	Analysis of Provisional Findings -			
	(a) Cases of active Tuberculosis	-	-	-
	(b) Cases of inactive Tuberculosis	-	-	-
	(c) Other abnormalities (see below)	1	-	1
	(d) Failed to re-attend for large film	-	-	-
3.	Analysis of Abnormalities other than Tuberculosis -			
	Primary Malignant Neoplasms	1	-	1

TABLE 7.

Monthly Notification of Infectious Diseases, 1967.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Measles	8	5	20	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	2	1	-	3	12
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	8	7	21	2	2	3	-	4	2	1	-	3	53

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for 1967. This marks my 'coming of age' with you in that it is the twenty first such report I have prepared. 'Coming of age' leads one to expect mature judgment, greater sense of responsibility, and the refinement of experience. On the other hand, after so long in one place, it is often difficult to see things with fresh, objective, eyes. I doubt very much if the rest of this report will live up to such grand opening words, but I do hope that, with unconscious self expression, as a man may dig his garden, I may empty my thoughts onto this paper and give an unbiased report on the matters I have to deal with.

The year 1967 was comparatively uneventful. I was off sick for a total of just over two months and it was a blessing that we were up to establishment in staff. Without the presence of a capable Assistant Public Health Inspector during my absence I am sure that many things would have gone wrong or been neglected. Any saving in salaries achieved by doing without the extra Inspector would have meant very little to those members of the public looking for, nay, demanding, help.

New building proceeded in Queensbury at as fast a rate as last year, and at the end of 1967 we had just topped the 4,000 mark in the number of dwelling-houses in Queensbury and Shelf combined. The population rose to 9,720 (mid 1967 estimate), and as may be seen, from population and other figures I give later in the report, it is likely to rise to 10,089 in 1971 and 11,160 by 1981. I cannot detail the qualifications about these figures which are given by the census material, but they serve as food for thought. An increase of 1,400 by 1981 means, on the basis of the present average number of persons per house (2.17) another 645 houses to be built to house them, another 50 acres of building land to be found, except as far as current building plans will cater for some of this number.

The immigration figures for Ambler Thorn and Shelf East give some evidence of this having happened already and the figures for Queensbury South bear witness to the effect of the estate at Hillcrest Drive.

I find these census figures interesting to browse through. Why has Ambler Thorn a higher percentage of skilled workers in Social Class III than any other ward? Has it any relation to the fact that in 1821 Halifax with a population of 93,050 was the third largest town outside London, in the country. Bradford at that time had only 52,954. Came the switch from horse transport to railways and in 1901 Halifax had 104,933 but Bradford had 279,809.

Under 'cars and garaging' it would seem that in this district 220 cars are just left out at night on the roadway. Remember this when deciding on the width of estate roads and thinking of ambulances and fire brigades getting through at night.

Persons moving within the Local Authority area, how much of this means houses for sale, and a demand for mortgage finance.

The number of children in the younger age groups, especially, the projections for 1971 and 1981, obviously having a bearing on school provision - both classrooms and teachers.

But all this is rather speculative and really this report is meant to be concerned with the operative, so I will refer in the body of the report to such matters as I feel to have information. In conclusion may I thank the Chairman and Members for kindness and support through the year, and Dr. Gordon and other colleagues at the Council Offices for their help and assistance so freely given at all times.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. E. Shelley.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960.

The site at Queensbury continued in existence throughout 1967. Conditions did not improve in spite of the successful prosecutions instituted, and fines imposed, in previous years, for non compliance with the site licence conditions. A third prosecution was heard in November, 1967 and on the case being proved the site licence was revoked. The occupants of the site were given 28 days in which to vacate the site, but, needless to say, there were still 5 vans on the site at 31st December, 1967.

The question of gypsies and other travellers occupied the Council's attention during the year, as their presence in the district seemed to be more frequent and for longer periods, than before. The various Ministry circulars, and a communication from the County Council were considered. Beyond expressing a willingness to join in any group scheme which might be proposed, the Council felt unable to take any other positive step. Compared with other parts of the Country, the incidence in this district is very low.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956.

(Prepared by H. Phillips. Technical Assistant - Smoke Control).

During 1967 the Queensbury and Shelf No.6 Smoke Control Area was confirmed by the Ministry and to come into operation on 1st July, 1968.

Work on conversion started at a brisk pace but slowed down towards the end of the year due to the cold weather and the Christmas holidays. Of the conversions carried out about 60 per cent opted for the piped fuel appliance, approximately 25% for the open fire and the remaining 15% chose the closed stove with partial central heating, which to my way of thinking is becoming more and more popular in this area.

The piped fuel appliance has many advantages particularly where people are out all day and require heat morning and evening, and they are particularly convenient to the aged person because a piped fuel appliance eliminates the work of cleaning the fire out, fetching fuel from the cellar or outside bunker and the heat is instantaneous.

The fear that older people had for a piped fuel appliance is gradually being overcome by educating them in the correct use of the appliance, i.e. the method of lighting and the knowledge that the modern appliance has safety controls embodied in the appliance, which reduces the risk of fires going out and the gas being left on.

The disadvantages of the piped fuel appliance have yet to come, but up to the time of writing there have been few complaints of condensation or staining due to condensation in the flues.

The solid fuel fire is more popular amongst the more energetic person who don't mind the cleaning of fires or fetching and carrying fuel so long as they can see the cheerful blaze in the fire grate, and where two or three radiators are in use two or three rooms are heated for the price of one, or very nearly so.

The Smoke Control Areas in Operation at 31st December 1967 are:-

		No. of Houses	acres
No.1 area	Queensbury	581	144.5
No.2 do	Shelf	440	307.5
No.3/5do	Queensbury	352	69.3
Total 31st December 1967		1373	521.3
No.6 Area Queensbury to come into operation 1968		532	104.08
		1905	625.38

On completion of the No.6 Smoke Control Area nearly half the houses in Queensbury and Shelf will be smokeless.

Industrial Premises.

The Steam raising boiler plants in the area continued to operate satisfactorily and each plant was inspected during the year. We have only one plant in the area using solid fuel but negotiations are in progress for a change in the whole system of steam raising at this plant.

One new industrial boiler was installed during the year, this being oil fired and connected into a stack that had been used for a steam raising boiler, this being approx 35 feet high and quite adequate for the size of the boiler which is only used for heating purposes.

Two nuisances of smoke from the burning of rubbish were reported, the offenders were visited and arrangements made for them to take the rubbish to the tip.

MEASUREMENT OF POLLUTION.

The figures for pollution collected in the Deposit Gauge are slightly higher than the previous year. Over the year we had a total rainfall of 44.93 inches this being approximately 4 inches less than last year.

I give below two tables showing the pollution recorded by the Deposit Gauge and the Daily Smoke and SO2 meter at Queensbury.

Deposit Gauge (Deposited matter showing deposit in tons/sq mile).

Month	Rainfall in inches.	Deposited Matter.
January	2.72	11.83
February	4.41	20.29
March	2.48	25.08
April	1.38	12.28
May	5.05	14.25
June	3.35	17.69
July	2.72	16.55
August	4.89	17.11
September	4.81	20.14
October	7.92	16.99
November	2.80	11.09
December	2.40	11.98
Total	44.93	200.28
Average	3.74	16.69

Daily Volumetric Sulphur Dioxide Apparatus
Sulphur Dioxide - expressed in microgrammes per cubic meter
Maximum and minimum values for each month.

Month	Average	Max.	Min.
January	184	421	84
February	128	399	54
March	104	255	47
April	102	192	55
May	105	181	58
June	79	218	35
July	69	123	23
August	73	176	20
September	94	194	45
October	106	170	61
November	272	1165	47
December	121	435	31
Total	1023	3929	560
Average	85	327	47

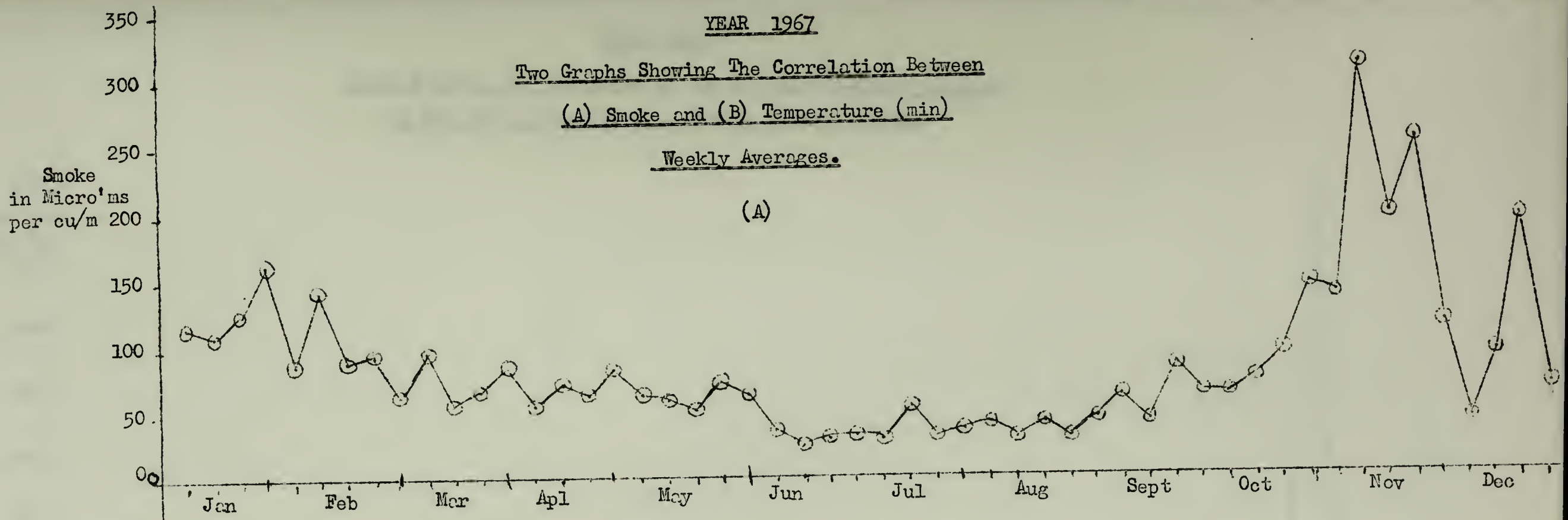
YEAR 1967

Two Graphs Showing The Correlation Between

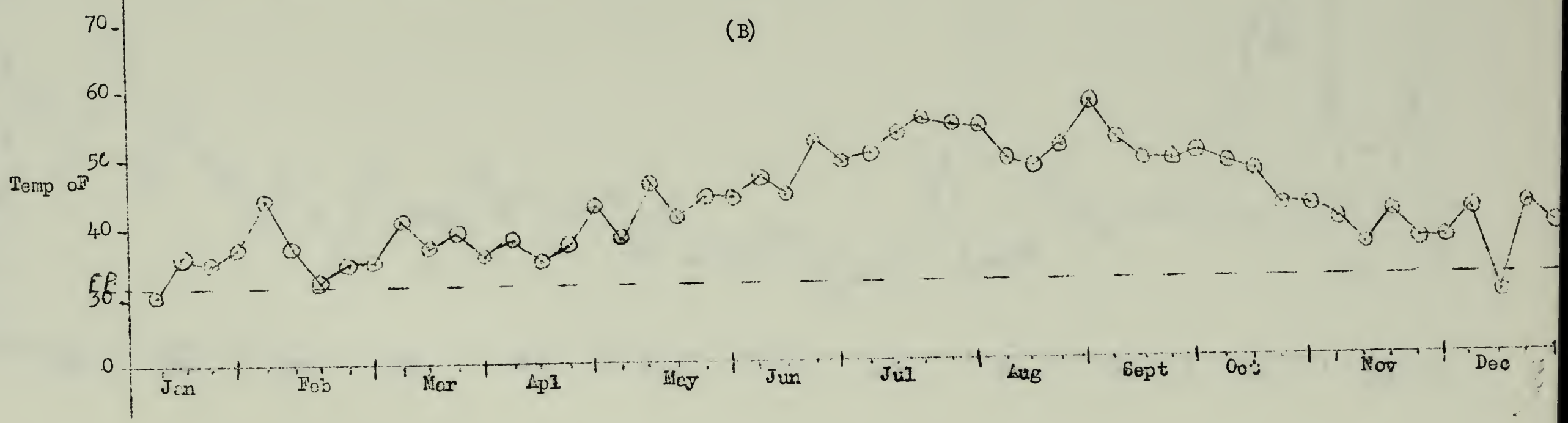
(A) Smoke and (B) Temperature (min)

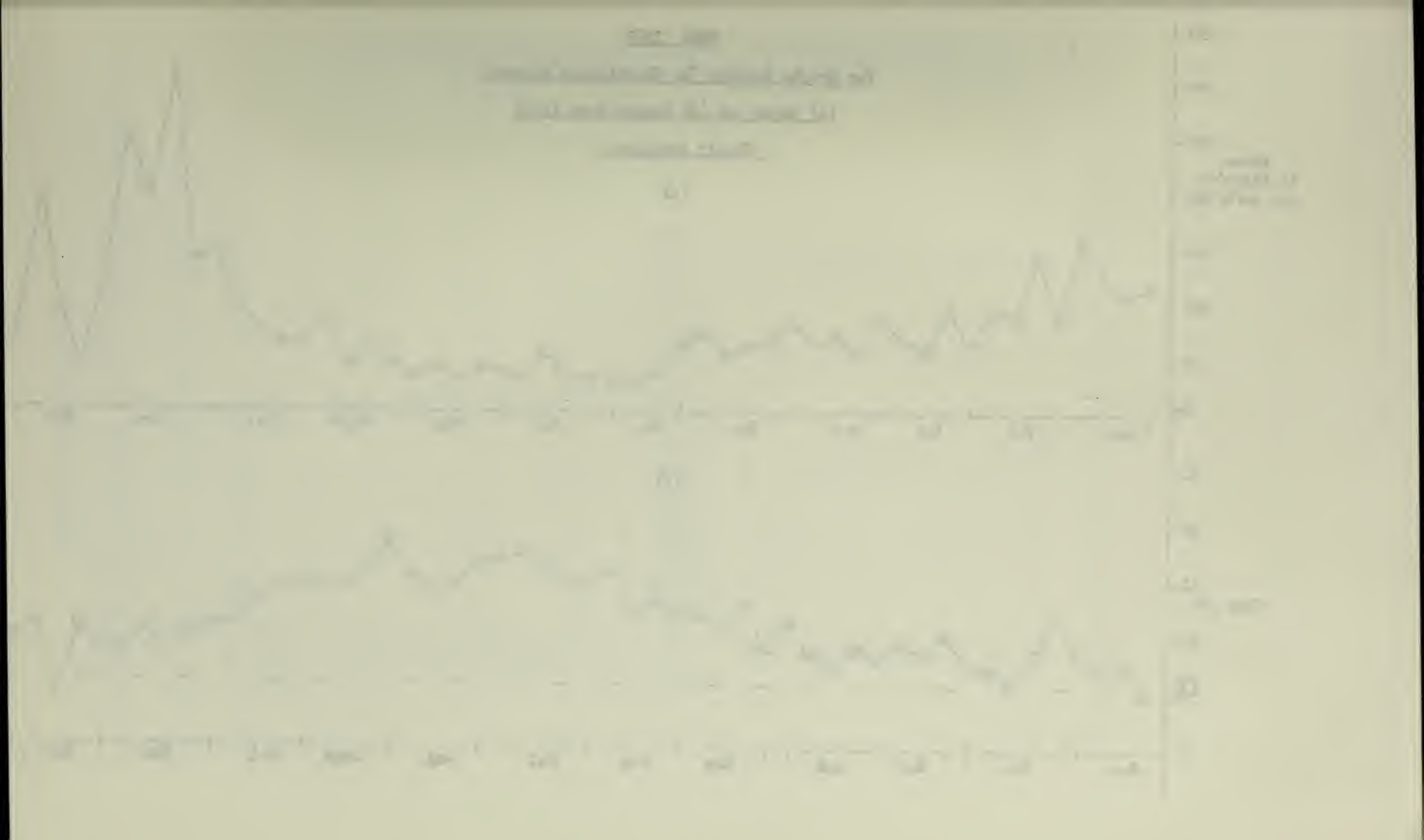
Weekly Averages.

(A)



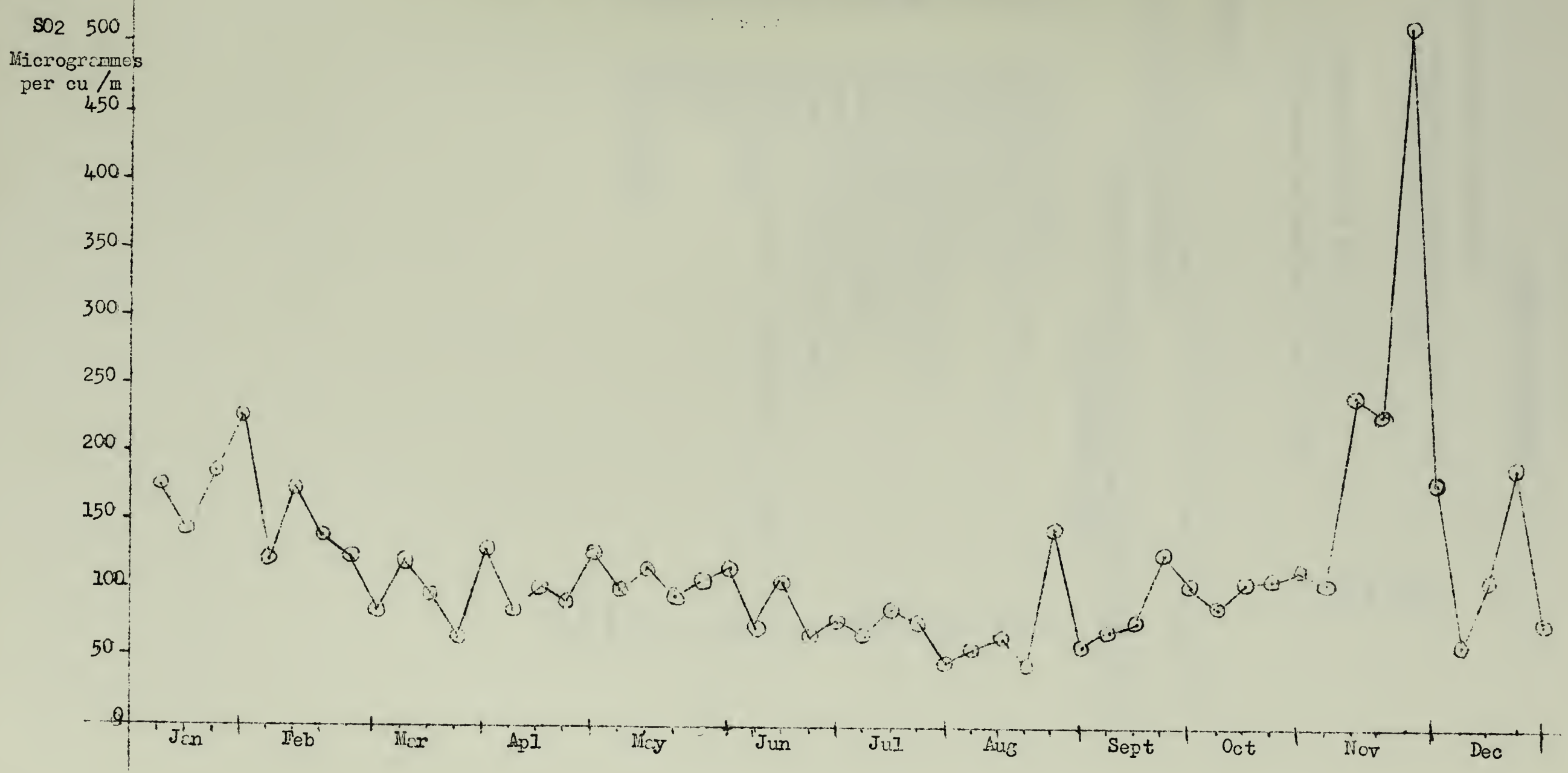
(B)





YEAR 1967

Graph Showing The Variation in the Sulphur Di-Oxide Content of the Air in Queensbury - Weekly Average Values



GENERAL SANITATION

Investigation of Complaints

Complaints outstanding at end of 1966	12
Complaints received in 1967	398
Total	410
Complaints dealt with in 1967	401
Complaints outstanding at end of 1967	9

Nuisances

The number of nuisances found this year was 504 comprising of the following circumstances:-

Summary of nuisances found during the year ending 31st December, 1967.

1.	Defective drains	13
2.	Defective soil pipes and W.C.'s	8
3.	Choked W.C.'s.	22
4.	Choked W.W.C.'s.	2
5.	Broken waste pipes	2
6.	Defective and blocked gullies	52
7.	Choked drains	117
8.	Mice and rat infestations	102
9.	Accumulation of rubbish	122
10.	Burst water pipes	5
11.	Defective roof and damp walls	6
12.	Insects	7
13.	Water in cellar (not attributable to drains)	6
14.	Dead animals	8
15.	Odours	9
16.	Smoke	5
17.	Gas	4
18.	Overcrowding	2
19.	Miscellaneous	12
		504

FACTORIES ACT 1961.

No problems arose from the work under this statute during the year, although it must be said that we were not as active in this field as we would desire.

1. INSPECTIONS. for the purpose of provisions as to health.

	Premises	Number of Register	Inspections	Number of written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
i.	Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by L.A.	6	1	-	-
ii.	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A.	44	9	1	-
iii.	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A. (excluding out workers premises)	5	1	-	-
	Total	55	11	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found
(if defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they are reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				
	Found	Remedied	referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of Cleanliness Section 1	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (Sec 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (Sec 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (Sec 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Floor drainage (Sec 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec 7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out workers)	1	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	-	-	-

OUTWORK
(Section 110 and 111)

	Section 110			Section 111.		
Nature of work	No of out-workers in August list required by Sec 110 (1c)	No of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Textile weaving	9	-	-	-	-	-

Classified list of Factories in the area in 1967

Bakehouses	1
Blacksmiths	1
Boot repairs	1
Building sites	5
Butchers	2
Burling and Mending	1
Cabinet Makers	1
Car insulation kits and sundries	1
Chemical warehouses	1
Drycleaners	2
Electric underfelts	1
Engineering & Sheet metal workers	1
Fireclay Manufacturers	1
Garage and motor repairs	2
Grocery warehouse	1
Highway depot	1
Institutions	1
Joiners shops	6
Laundry	1
Portable Building manufacturers	2
Power distribution	1
Plumber shops	2
Printing works	2
Rag Flock manufacturers	1
Salvage depot	1
Sewage disposal	1
Sheet metal workers	1
Slaughterhouses	1
Textile manufacturers	3
Type setting	1
Underwear	2
Upholsterers	1
Wreath making - seasonal only	1
Wool warehouse	3
	55

I should explain that Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 of the Factories Act are enforced by the District Council only where no Mechanical Power is used. These Sections cover cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors.

Section 7 which deals with sanitary conveniences, is enforced by the District Council in all factories whether power is used or not.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION.

MEAT INSPECTION. (Contributed by Mr. J. K. Sykes, Authorised Meat Inspector.)

100% meat inspection was carried out in 1967, and all the animals slaughtered in the area were inspected in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963. A total of 23,727 animals were stamped and passed fit for human consumption out of a total of 23,795 animals slaughtered.

Slaughtering in the area continued at a fairly high level during the year, although at a lower level than the previous year.

The number of licenced slaughterhouses in operation in the area at the end of the year was 2, viz. the Shelf Bacon Factory, and a small family butcher's premise at Shelf killing cattle sheep and pigs for local retail requirements.

The latter part of the year brought a considerable amount of extra work due to the epidemic of Foot and Mouth disease. In addition to the normal routine ante and postmortem examinations of all animals entered for slaughter, a stringent examination was carried out for evidence of symptoms and/or lesions associated with Foot and Mouth disease. Fortunately all examinations proved negative, and slaughtering was able to proceed normally.

A summary of the animals slaughtered over the past ten years is given in the following table -

Year.	Heifers or Bullocks	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
1957	289	124	45	515	941
1958	296	166	9	531	1274
1959	235	150	5	957	4389
1960	197	110	3	596	14533
1961	199	63	21	832	16609
1962	162	25	3	708	17007
1963	220	14	1	663	19044
1964	250	-	1	745	26693
1965	277	-	2	736	30914
1966	144	-	1	311	28119
1967	106	-	-	305	23384

Hygiene.

The standard of slaughtering, dressing, and general hygiene was, on the whole, very satisfactory, and the quality of meat produced at both slaughterhouses was excellent. Our efforts to maintain a high standard of personal hygiene continued throughout the year with the slogan - It is good business to be clean, improvements being effected by diplomacy, patience, and advice rather than by dictatorial methods.

Condemnations.

The incidence of condemnations followed much the same pattern as last year, with a further increase in cases of Pyaemia, this disease being responsible for 50% of the total number of carcases condemned. The pre-disposing factors for this are inefficient pig husbandry, and lack of systemic resistance to infection with pyogenic organisms which an increasing number of animals appear to exhibit over the past few years. Observations indicate that the increased use of antibiotics in the animal ration, which became common commercial practice in 1953, may be responsible for the upsurge of Pyaemia. Their effect is to prevent the development of many ailments which affect young pigs, thereby enabling each piglet to maintain health and reach its full potential rate of growth if given the right feeding and management. It is usually found that the need for such supplements lessens as the standard of management improves. Antibiotics are no substitute for good management however, but are a useful supplement to routine disease control measures. It is essential that a constant policy is followed regarding the use of antibiotics. Best results are obtained if they are fed from creep feed stage right through to finishing, for protection against disease is thereby fully maintained. Omitting the antibiotic supplement from the mixture at any stage withdraws the protection it gives, and as the pig will not have needed to develop protective antibodies naturally it will be all the more prone to certain infections.

Similarly there is little advantage in using antibiotics for pigs bought as stores which have not received antibiotics in their early stages, for

stunted growth due to disease is particularly evident before weaning, and cannot be remedied subsequently by normal antibiotic supplements.

A summary of condemnations is shown in the following table -

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	106	-	-	305	23,384	-
Number inspected	106	-	-	305	23,384	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci -						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	68	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	-	42	1,397	-
Percentage of number inspected affected disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	6.6	-	-	13.77	6.6	-
Tuberculosis only -						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	8	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
Cysticercosis -						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totalled condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

The weight of carcase meat and offal condemned in 1967 was as below:-

Whole carcases condemned - 68 pigs - 8,366 lbs.
Part carcases and trimming - - 1,029 lbs.
Bacon - - - -
9,395 lbs.

Offals - Pigs livers -	1162 lbs.		Note Lungs 1299 lbs. These are not used as food for human consumption, and are, therefore, not included as edible offal in the total figure of condemnations.
Pigs plucks -	1108 lbs.		
Beasts livers	63 lbs.		
Sheepslivers	51 lbs.		
Pigs hearts	45 lbs.		
Pigs kidneys	16 lbs.		
	2445	2,445	
	Total	11,840 lbs.	

Offal.

It is noteworthy that there was a further drop in the total amount of lungs and livers affected with pneumonia, and milk spot, respectively. This improvement may be as a result of our policy of feeding back information to the producers, whenever necessary, when excessive rates of infection are encountered on post mortem examination of the animals. It may also be as a result of a growing enthusiasm among producers for taking remedial action by improving hygiene and feeding methods, or other aspects of management, thereby effecting a contribution to public Health, and economic requirements.

Tuberculosis.

No case of generalised tuberculosis was recorded. Localised infection occurred in only 8 pigs, as against 9 in the previous year. Infection was confined to the head or intestines, and involved the condemnation of the affected parts.

Bacon Factory.

In addition to slaughtering, a full range of pork cuts are prepared. The cooked meat section produces a large output of cooked hams daily and a sausage manufacturing department is also in operation.

Sewage Disposal System.

The long awaited sewage disposal system at the Bacon Factory came into operation at the beginning of 1967, and apart from a few teething troubles, which have now been resolved, the system is now functioning satisfactorily.

Reasons for Condemnation.

	Carcases	Head & Tongue	Lungs	Heart	Livers	Kidneys	Plucks	Stomach Intest-ine	Part Car-case
1. Cattle									
Pneumonia			1						
Abscesses					6				
2. Pigs									
Arthritis									8
Abscesses		2	26		36				53
Bruising									6
Imperfect bleeding	1								
Corynebacterium equi		6							
Cirrhosis					24				
Emaciation	8								
Enteritis								48	
Fever	2								
Gastro-enteritis	5								
Gangrene	1		6						
Jaundice	1								
Mastitis acute	1								
Milk spots					327				
Moribund	7								
Nephritis and other kidney conditions						48			
Necrosis									2
Oedema	2								
Pericarditis				95					
Peritonitis (Acute septic)	1								
Pleurisy & Pneumonia							159		
Pneumonia			614						
Pyaemia	34								
Swine Erysipelas	3								
Tuberculosis		4							
3. Sheep.									
Fascioliasis			1		18				
Abscesses					24				

Slaughter of Animals Act 1958.

During 1967 ten licences to slaughter animals were issued.

MILK. (Prepared by L.W.Barry, Assistant Public Health Inspector.)

Nine hundred and nine samples, mainly milks from individual cows, were submitted for the Ring test for Brucellosis. One hundred and twenty were positive to this test and were cultured, when thirty-two gave positive results. This extent of sampling compares favourably with 1966, when one hundred and eleven samples were taken, the increase being a direct result of having an Assistant Public Health Inspector throughout the year.

In carrying out this work we were not thinking only of safe-guarding the consumer from drinking Brucella-infected milk, this can be done by sending all such milk for pasteurisation, but of trying to eradicate it from the farm. This would minimise the chance of infection occurring to the farmer, his family, and his employees, and this could possibly be of greater significance than dealing with an infected animal. It may be said that the farmers in this area are now Brucella conscious, but it is doubtful if they realise the full implications of what may happen if they contract the disease.

In most instances of an infected animal being ascertained in a herd it turned out to be a newly purchased animal. It was for this reason that we advised every farmer from whom we sampled milk, that if they purchased new stock to purchase it on the proviso that the animal was Brucella-free, and in order to assist them we offered to collect a milk sample straight after its arrival on the farm. Surprisingly, few farmers took advantage of this offer, and accordingly some of the farmers ended up selling infected animals at a financial loss to themselves.

Of the fifteen farms bottling raw milk for retail consumption during the year, seven of them had at one time or another, a cow supplying Brucella infected milk. In a few cases, two or three cows were found to be infected at one time. Action was taken, as soon as the information became available from the laboratory, to prevent this milk from being supplied for consumption as raw milk.

There is some doubt in our minds as to the efficiency of this way of trying to prevent Brucellosis being passed on to the public. We have had some puzzling results from our milk sampling, and have recently tried separate samples from the four quarters of one cow's udder. The results were not at all uniform, and we are coming round to think that blood testing may be the only safe way to indentify Brucella infected cows.

H O U S I N G

As usual, it seems easiest to write about this subject by starting off from the stock position. At 31st December, 1967 the stock position, as near as it matters was -

Queensbury	2,573
Shelf	1,401
	3,974

As a matter of fact 4,003 houses were standing in the district but 52 were new built, considered complete, but had not been occupied and were waiting sale, or completion of decoration etc. It is always difficult to be precise about these figures but with new houses I do not count them in until they are occupied and rated. On the other hand existing property is counted whether occupied or void, while here and there - as at Shibden Head Lane we have 4 houses being converted into 2 and no one knows until they are completely converted just when the 4 should be counted as 2. Similarly with Mountain Villas, 8 dwellings vacated in 1966, but it was not until 1967 that it was shown that their use as dwellings was discontinued.

Ownership.

The ownership of these houses was -

	Queensbury	Shelf	Total
Owner Occupied	1,614	1,000	2,591
Local authority, W.R.C.C. or other statutory owned	407	219	626
Private landlord	552	182	734
	2,573	1,401	3,974

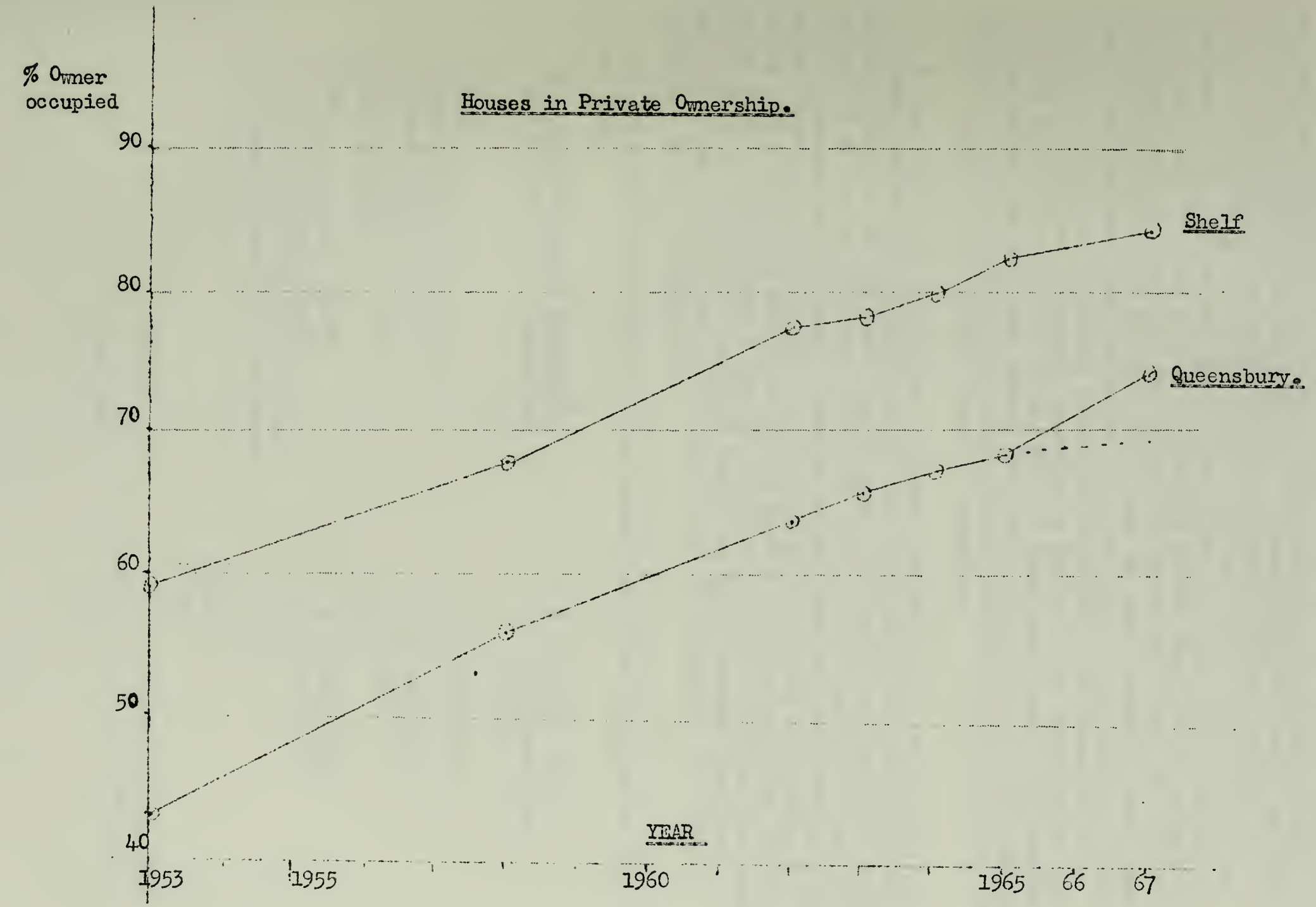
Excluding local authority owned houses, the percentage of owner occupiers in Queensbury is 74.5% while in Shelf it is 84.6%.

The changes, over the years I have recorded them are tabulated below -

Percentage of houses in private ownership which are owner occupied

Year	Queensbury	Shelf
1953	43.0	59.0
1958	56.1	68.1
1962	64.1	77.9
1963	66.1	78.4
1964	67.7	80.2
1965	68.9	82.8
1967	74.5	84.6

These figures are also shown graphically as follows:-


% Owner occupied
Houses in Private Ownership.
90
80
70
60
50
40
Shelf
Queensbury.
YEAR
1953
1955
1960
1965
66
67

The graphs do not show what I had hoped to demonstrate by them - that is the slowing down of the rate as a result of the cessation of mortgage facilities being available from the Council for the occupation of older properties. The marked upward trend for the Queensbury line since 1965 is due, in my opinion, to the sudden increase in new building in Queensbury in the last two years. The new building in Shelf has not been on the scale big enough to make such a marked difference to the Shelf line, although it can be detected as between 1963 and 1965.

To get the result I had expected in preparing the graph it would be necessary to deduct from the figures I have used the percentage of owner-occupiers prompted by the new building. In Queensbury for example in 1966 and 1967 the number of privately owned new houses built was 157, yet the number of owner occupied increased from 1,419 in 1965 to 1,614 in 1967, an increase of 195. If we take all the new houses as being owner occupied, it means that only 195 less 157, or 38 existing houses become owner occupied in the 2 year period. Expressed as 1.2% of the end of 1967 total, it will be seen from the graph that the rate of increase in owner occupation would have slowed down very much, and the end of 1967 percentage would still have been only on the 70% mark (indicated dotted on the graph). The upward slope of the graph in the last 2 years is practically wholly due to the spurt of new building in the area, and as the majority of these houses are being occupied by persons moving into the area, rather than from within the area, this apparent increase in owner occupation is not as good as it looks from the point of view of folk living in the existing houses in Queensbury.

I feel that it is a pity that we cannot encourage more owner-occupation by offering short term mortgages on the older property. As I see it, if we do not get people to buy them and upgrade them, the Council themselves are going to be left with a lot of older properties, too good to scrap, which they will have to purchase and upgrade in order to salvage them and avoid wasting housing stock. Successive governments seem more and more concerned with making old houses into new houses, and it is a thing this Council has been very active in in the past. At this stage I feel it necessary to weigh up whether the Council want things to work out so that they tackle the job or whether they feel a sufficient rate of progress could be maintained if Queensbury folk could be encouraged to do it themselves.

In the district as a whole 132 new houses were first occupied in 1967, but 23 were lost.

12 - 22 Lyon Street, Queensbury	- 6)	pulled down
1 & 3 Gas Cottages, Queensbury	- 2)	for other development
Lumbrook Flat	- 1)	Burned down
4 Ewart Street, Queensbury	- 1)	
4 Chapel Street, do.	- 1)	Change of
44 Carr House Road, Shelf	- 1)	use
Mountain Villas	- 8)	
15/16 West Street, Shelf	- 1)	Two merged
4/5 Cockhill Lane, Shelf	- 1)	into one
4 Victoria Street/7 Albert Street	- 1)	
25 Alexandra Street/26 York Street	- 1)	
60/62 West End	- 1)	
	25	
Hostel	+ 2	Converted to housing use
Net loss	23	

The following table gives the stock of houses at 31st December, 1967. The number of houses lost through obsolesence, fire, change of use etc. are unfortunately not available for the years prior to 1961.

Housing progress in the area since 1919.

Year	Houses built by private enterprise		Houses built by L.A. to let or for sale		Houses demolished or closed		Houses lost through obsolescence, fire merging, two into one or change of use etc.	
	Queensbury	Shelf	Q'by	Shelf	Q'by	Shelf	Queensbury	Shelf
1919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	1	-	-	-	-		
23	-	4	-	-	-	-		
24	2	7	-	-	-	-		
25	2	9	-	2	-	-		
26	2	-	12	-	-	-		
27	3	-	24	-	-	-		
28	-	2	2	8	-	-		
29	-	-	-	-	-	-		
30	-	3	-	8	-	-		
31	-	-	-	-	-	-		
32	16	43	-	8	-	-		
33	45	47	-	4	-	-		
34	89	58	-	4	1	-		
35	45	19	-	6	2	2		
36	10	15	12	-	17	1		

37	21	6	21	
38	33	-	5	
39	9	24	-	
40	-	20	7	
41-45	-	-	17	
46	6	-	-	
47	19	20	-	
48	3	25	3	
49	2	20	2	
50	3	24	-	
51	-	8	-	
52	8	28	9	
53	12	102	11	
54	10	32	18	
55	16	8	7	
56	25	-	3	
57	19	18	2	
58	23	2	-	
59	41	21	1	
60	52	7	53	
61	39	-	3	9
62	47	-	4	15
63	68	19	7	15
64	43	8	7	8
65	32	18	Nil	3
66	48	76	9	10
67	132	-	11	23
	1161	586	223	83 in last 7 yoars

Stock at 31/12/67	Queensbury	2,573
	Sholf	1,401
	Total	3,974

SLUM CLEARANCE IN 1967

No clearance areas were represented in 1967. The following Clearance Orders, made previously, were confirmed in September, 1967.

No..8 - 3 houses - 14,16 & 18 Thornton Road, Queensbury.
No. 9 - 5 houses - 25,27,29,31 & 33 Carr House Lane, Shelf.
No.12 - 8 houses - 21 to 27 Temperance Place and
3 to 15 Parkinson Place, Mountain.

Satisfactory proposals to repair and modernize the houses in the following clearance area were accepted in 1967, and Orders were not made or withdrawn.

No.10 - 4 houses - 9,11,13 & 15 Shibden Head Lane, Queensbury.
No.11 - 4 houses - 2, 4, 6 & 8 Jackson Hill, Queensbury.

Modifications were made to the No.13 Clearance Area so that the Order, when submitted for confirmation was as follows:-

No.13 - 13 houses - 2/3 to 19 Hope Street, Shelf.

Confirmation of this Order was received in February, 1968.

With regard to Clearance Area No. 6 (Catherine Slack) the position is as follows:-

Nos. 21 & 25 were closed in 1963.
Nos. 15,17 & 19 Closing Orders became effective on 30th November, 1967.
Nos. 1,3,5,7/9,11,13,23,27 and Langdale Cottage are subject to an undertaking not to be relet, given to the Council by the owner verbally in November, 1966 and finally put into writing in November, 1967.

A Closing Order was made on 10 Ford, Queensbury during 1967 and the house vacated during the year.

A Demolition Order on 39 Chapel Street, Queensbury was implemented, and the house demolished.

Lower Bracken Farm Cottage was vacated in 1967 following a Closing Order made in 1966.

The Closing Order on 28 Priestley Hill, Queensbury was determined in August, 1967, the house having been made fit again.

The State of the houses

	Considered fit	Considered Unfit					Total unfits	Total Houses
		Already declared	Scheduled for clearance by 1970	1975	1980	after 1980		
Queensbury	2009	57	62	129	59	257	564	2573
Shelf	1324	34	-	1	19	23	77	1401
Total	3333	91	62	130	78	280	641	3974

As I indicated in last years report I am coming to think that the houses (280) listed for clearance after 1980 do not really constitute a "slum clearance" problem, but rather the problem of reconciling warm dry sound back to back houses with the definition of unfitness contained in the Housing Acts.

SUMMARY OF SLUM CLEARANCE ACTION SINCE 1946

Address	No. of Houses	Reports to Committee	Remarks
23,24,25 Witchfield Hill, Shelf	3	April 1946	Demolished 1946
21 Wintergate, Chapel Lane, Q'by	1	Feb. 1948	Undertaking to repair accepted
May Royd Farm, Queensbury	1	Nov. 1946 & May 1950	Closing Order, May 1950
20,22 Ford, Queensbury	2	Aug. 1947	Undertaking to close accepted (eventually demolished 1949)
Stoneleigh, Catherine Slack	1	Aug. 1948	Undertaking to convert into 2
16a Priestley Hill, Queensbury	1	Oct. 1949	Closing Order, Dec. 1949
1 Ing Head, Queensbury (basement)	1	Oct. 1949	Undertaking not to one as a dwelling
1,5,7 Cape of Good Hope	3	May, 1948	Undertaking to repair accepted Sept. 1948
17,19,21 & 23 Shibden Head Lane	4	June 1950	Undertaking to repair Sept.1950
Hanging Royd Farm and Cottage	2	Oct. 1950	Demolition Order March, 1953 demolished 1954
1 & 2 Reservoir Place, Mountain	2	Oct. 1950	Undertaking to repair Feb.1951
24 Rushworth Street, Mountain	1		Undertaking to close Sept.1950 demolished 1953
1 Deep Lane, Queensbury	1	March 1951	Undertaking to use as wash-kitchen only May 1951
Shelf Hall	1		Demolished by Council 1952
31,32,33,34 Brow Lane	4	May 1939	Demolition Order Feb. 1952
15,16,17,18,19 Shelf Moor	5	March 1938	Demolition Oder Feb. 1952
13,15 Albert Road, Queensbury	2	Nov. 1951	Undertaking to repair April1952
8,10,12,14 Park Lane	4	Dec. 1951	Demolition Orders 9th April1952
33,35,37,39 Mountain Place	4	Dec. 1951	" " 13th Feb.1952
46,48,50 Thornton Road	3	Nov. 1951	" " 13th Feb.1952
12,13,14,15,16 Brow Lane	5	March 1952	" " 31st Oct.1952
27,28,29,30 Brow Lane	4	June 1939	" " 13th Feb.1952
1,2,3 Old Hall, Shelf	3	May 1952	" " June, 1952
22,26 Rushworth Street, Mountain	2	May 1952	Undertaking to close June, 1952 demolished 1952
13,14 Shelf Moor	2	Oct. 1952	Demolition Order made in March, 1954 and July, 1959 demolished September, 1960
Green Lane Farm, Queensbury	1	Oct. 1952	Undertaking to repair April1953
6,7,8 & 14 Furnace Yard, Shelf	4	Oct. 1952	Demolition Order January 1953
24,26,28,30 California Row	4	Oct. 1952	Undertaking to repair 24 & 26 March, 1963 Undertaking to close 28 & 30 June, 1953
C/F	71		

2,4,6 Marble Place, Mountain	3	Oct.	1952	Demolition Order Jan. 1953
38,30,32,34 and shop Roper Lane, Q'by	4	Nov.	1952	" " March 1953
6,8,12 & 14 Prospect View, Ambler Th.	4	Nov.	1952	Undertaking to repair Apr.1953
1 & 2 Whitegate Cottage, Roper Lane	2	Nov.	1952	Demolition Order March 1953
14a Priestley Hill, Ambler Thorn	1			Closing Order Jan. 1953
10 Schoolcote Brow, Holmefield	1	Aug.	1952	Closing Order Oct. 1952 Rescinded May 1953
4 Sladdin Row, Ambler Thorn	1	April	1953	Order to repair March 1954
19,21,23 Wheatsheaf Yard, Queensbury	3	May	1953	Undertaking to Close 19 & 21 May 1953. Demolition Order on 23 Aug. 1953
12 Gothic Street, Queensbury	1	May	1953	Closing Order July 1953
1,9,11 Hill Top, Queensbury	3	May	1953	Notice to repair or demolish June 1953. demolished 1954
11,13 Roper Lane, Ambler Thorn	2	Oct.	1953	Undertaking to repair Dec.1953
Longshaw Farm Cottage No.1	1	Nov.	1953	Closing Order Dec. 1953
15 Great Street, Queensbury	1	March	1954	Closing Order June 1954
2 Stanage Gardens, Shelf	1			Closing Order Feb. 1954 Revoked Dec. 1955
Sewage Works House & Cottage, Shelf	2			Demolition Order Feb. 1954 Changed to Closing Orders Nov. 1956 on request of Ministry
1,3,5,7 Clarenden Place, Ambler Thorn	4	March	1954	Undertaking to repair Nov.1954
2 Littlemoor, Queensbury	1	Dec.	1953	Closing Order, Jan. 1954 Revoked Dec. 1955
7,8 Oakley Street, Queensbury	2	July	1954	Closing Orders, Sept. 1954
32 Albert Road, Queensbury	1	"		Undertaking to close informally 1954
Littlemoor Farm, Queensbury	1	Nov.	1954	Demolition Order, Jan.1955
7 Smallpage, Queensbury	1	Dec.	1954	Undertaking to repair Mar.1958
1,2,3 High Bently, Shelf	3	April	1955	Demolition Orders July 1955 changed to Closing Orders Nov.1956 at Ministry request
19 Nelson Street, Queensbury	1	April	1955	Closing Orders July 1955
Ye Old Raggald School House	1	Nov.	1954	Closing Order Feb. 1955 revoked April 1955 on conversion
2,4 Moorside Place, Mountain	2	Aug.	1955	Demolition Orders Oct.1955 Cancelled on conversion
5,7 Scarlet Heights, Queensbury	2	Dec.	1955	Closing Orders, Feb. 1956
33 Alma Street, Queensbury	1	Jan.	1956	Undertaking to repair May 1956
1 Moorclose Lane, Ambler Thorn	1	March	1956	Closing Order May, 1956 revoked June 1957 when made fit
1,2,3,4,5,6,7 & 8 Oakley Street	8	30 Jan.1957		Declared Clearance Area No.1
1,3,5,7 & 9,11,13, & 15 Great Street	8	30 Jan.1957		"
2,4,6,8,10,12 Great Street	6	30 Jan.1957		"
C/F	144			

1-11 Northern Street, Queensbury	6	30thJan.1957)	
2-14 " " "	7	"	)Clearance Order No.1
4 & 6 Queensbury Square	2	"	Demolished Sept.1960
1,2,3,4,5,6 & 7 Railway Street	7	"	
78 & 80 West End, Queensbury	2	March 1957	Purchased & Modernized by the Council 1961
2,3,4 Low Fold Farm Cottages, Shelf	3	-	Closed by informal arrangement with owners. Scheduled by Ministry of Town & Country Planning Nov. 1956
29,31 Thornton Road, Queensbury	2	July 1957	Demolition Orders Sept.1957
1,3,5 Cambridge Place	3	Feb. 1959	Closing Orders, Aug. 1960
9,11,13,15 Cambridge Place	4	Feb. 1959	Clearance Area Feb. 1959
27.29.31 & 41 Mountain Place	4	April 1959	" " April 1959
62 Catherine Slack	1	July 1959	Closing Order Nov. 1959
Ash Tree Farm & Cottage, Shelf	2	Sept. 1959	Closing Orders Nov. 1959 rescinded March, 1962
19,21 & 23 Ambler Thorn	3	Nov. 1959	Closing Orders Jan. 1960 revoked 21 & 23 Jan. 1965 on conversion
14 Lyon Street, Queensbury	1	Nov. 1959	Closing Order, Jan.1960
12 Prospect View, Ambler Thorn	1	Nov. 1959	Undertaking to close Mar.1960 " to repair May 1960
2,4,6 Fleet Lane, Queensbury	3	Dec. 1959	Closing Order July, 1961
9 & 11 Upper Fleet, Queensbury	2	June 1960	Demolition Orders Sept.1960 revoked on modernization
3A Roper Lane, Ambler Thorn	1	Aug. 1960	Closing Order Oct. 1960 revoked April 1962 on conversion
24 & 26 Ford Farm	2	Aug. 1960	Demolition Orders Oct. 1960 demolished 1963
7 Cape of Good Hope	1		Closing Order Dec. 1960 revoked when repaired again
26 California Row, Mountain	1	Dec. 1960	Closing Order Feb. 61
Cockhill Gate Farm & Cottage	2	Sept. 1961	Demolished by Council as owners
20 Lyon Street, Queensbury	1	June 1962	Closing Order
5 Cockhill Lane, Shelf	1	April 1962	Closing Order June 1962
21 Mount Pleasant Street, Queensbury	1	June 1962	Closing Order Vacated Feb.1963
1 & 3 Roundhill, Roper Lane	2	July 1962	Closing Orders Sept. 1962
17A,19,21,25 Wellington Street, Q'by	4	Jan. 1963	Demolition Orders made on 17,19 & 21. Undertaking to repair given in respect of No.25
24 Carr House Lane, Shelf	1	Jan. 1963	Closing order made. Later put in Clearance Area
12,16,18,22 Lyon Street	4	Jan. 1963	Purchased by L.A. and demolished 1967
21.25 Catherine Slack	2	Jan. 1963	Closing Orders made May 1963
C/F	220		

5 Highcroft, Queensbury	1	Feb. 1963	Closing Order made
9,11,13 & 15 Shibden Head Lane	4	Jan. 1963 and Nov. 1966	Declared Clearance Area, but proposals to convert accepted 1966
12 Nelson Street, Queensbury	1	-	Closed voluntary and use changed
1,3,5 Hungerhill and 26,28,30,32 Brighouse Road 62,64,66 Catherine Slack	7		Clearance Order made No.5
1 to 27 " " Langdale Cottage	17		Declared Clearance Area No.6 62,64 & 66 Demolished Nov.1963 Undertakings accepted as Closing Orders made on others
21-29 Clarenden Place, Ambler Thorn	5		Declared Clearance Area No.7 Closing Orders made No.1966
39 Chapel Street, Queensbury	1	April 1963	Demolition Order - demolished 67
19 Park Grove, Queensbury	1	Nov. 1963	Closing Order made
Upper Spring Head Farm, Queensbury	1	June 1964	Closed informally
Longshaw Farm & Cottage	2	July 1964	Closing Order Sept. 1964
28 Priestley Hill, Ambler Thorn	1	August 1964	Closing Order Oct. 1964 revoked August 1967
Lower Hazelhurst Farm Cottage	1	Feb. 1965	Closing Order made
Lower Bracken Farm Cottage	1	June 1965	Closing Order made Sept.1965
10A Burned Road, Shelf	1	June 1966	Undertaking not to relet Aug.66
3 Gas Cottages, Queensbury	1	-	" " " "
2,4,6,8 Jackson Hill, Queensbury	4	Nov. 1966	Declared Clearance Order No.11 Conversion proposals accepted
14,16,18 Thornton Road, Queensbury	3	Nov. 1966	Declared Clearance Order No.8 Order confirmed
25,27,29,31 & 33 Carr House Lane	5	Nov. 1966	Clearance Area No.9 Order confirm
21-27 Temperance Place and 3-15 Parkinson Place, Mountain)	8	Nov. 1966	Clearance Area No.12 " "
2/3 to 19 Hoper Street, Shelf	13	Nov. 1966	Clearance Area No.13 " " February 1968
2 & 4 Schoolcote Brow, Holmefield	2	Nov. 1967	Undertaking not to relet
10 Ford, Queensbury	1	July 1967	Closing Order made
	301		Entries in respect of 291 houses

Of the 2,158 pre 1914 houses, which must have numbered about 2,500 when this action was begun, 291 represents 12½% roughly. The 274 or so we have declared we will deal with by 1980 represent about another 12½% of the diminishing total, so that by 1980 it looks as if we will have tackled 25% of the pre 1914 houses standing post 1945. This is a fairly hefty percentage. As most of these properties were built to last 100 years or more one can set up an arbitary case for arguing that the replacement of them at the rate of 1% per year should be a sufficient rate of replacement. We are not achieving that. On the other hand, the stone of which the pre 1914 houses were built seems likely to outlive any materials used since, and one can see bricks used in post 1945 houses perishing already. On the durability of the materials alone it seems obviously worthwhile concentrating ones efforts on preserving as many of the pre 1914 houses as is possible having regard to all the circumstances. It is only a wild fancy to be sure, but if every useable stone, slate and timber spar could be salvaged from property now being demolished, those materials would build better houses than are being built from currently used materials. People who run cars, T.V. sets, and the like, know and accept, and in their financial arrangements cater for the built in obsolescence of these articles. I believe that much modern house building has this same built - in obsolescence, and I am not aware of any financial arrangements catering for it. We are merely shrugging our shoulders and hoping we are not here to pay when the time comes to review. If the circumstances which dictate this sort of thing are beyond our control, at least we can consciously husband the assets we have, in this case our stock of pre 1914 houses.

Old houses into new houses. A nice phase which almost convinces that it has the magic with it of Aladdins Lamp. But unlike the lamp, the phrase has not a built in Genie. The Genie in this case, turning houses into homes, is the housewife and mother. Basically she needs a collection of dry rooms sufficient for living and sleeping her family in, warm enough to live in without excessive fuel bills, and with the standard amenities. In her list of priorities, long before one gets to refrigerators, picture windows, separate bathroom and toilet tiled kitchen, built in this and that, are factors like space for children to play outside, being near to buses, schools and shops, a fenced off garden or plot, adequate storage space in the house for cot, pram, vacuum cleaner and household paraphernalia, an easy access to

the fuel store instead of carrying coal up from a cellar, decently paved road and footpath to the house to avoid excess dirt blowing or treading into the house. The older houses do or can meet a lot of these requirements, and only where they cannot be made to measure up would I put a limited life on them. I hope the Government White Paper 'Old houses into new homes' gives impetus to us having a new look at what can be done to make most use of our older houses.

The Age of the Houses

At 31st December, 1967 the age of the houses were as follows:-

	Queensbury	Shelf	Total
Pre 1914 - 'old'	1546	609	2155
1918-1940-) 'new'	361	377	738
Post 1945-) 'new'	666	415	1081
	2573	1401	3974

The number of pre war houses declined steadily by change of use, or the merger of two into one. The number of post 1945 houses increases all the while. So that ratio of 'old' to 'new' improves, but the difference in this ratio is still very marked as between Queensbury and Shelf. On the other hand in Queensbury in 1962 the numbers of old:new were 1588:689. Now as you can see it is 1546:1027, and the ratio is approaching parity at an increasing rate. I look on the point when parity is reached, based on conditions at Shelf, as the 'break point' when we will be able to say that we have no housing problem to speak of.

Drainage of dwelling Houses

At 31st December, 1967 the statistical position was -

Number of houses connected to	sewer	3804
" " "	satisfactory private drainage	109
" " "	unsatisfactory " "	61
		3974

No new work or sewer extensions were carriod out in 1967 to afford sewer facilities to houses not previously served by sewers.

Closet Accommodation of our houses

At the end of 1967 the houses in the district had closet accommodation as follows:-

Pail or earth closet	78
Waste water closet	11
Water closets (inside or out)	3885
	3974

A truer indication of the standard of closet accommodation provided is given by the numbers of houses possessing the Standard Amenities.

Standard Amenities

The following numbers of Standard Amenities were on record at 31st December, 1967 -

Number of houses		3974
- do. -	with baths in bathrooms	3089
	basins	3088
	hotwater system	3089
	internal water closets	3124

These records are not strictly complete in that much of the information has been gleaned from visual inspection of the outside of the house, or memory. For instance, there are many houses without a hot water system, as recorded above, which nevertheless have a hot water supply at the sink. Short of visiting each house it is not possible to give accurate figures for this, but from my observation at least 95% of the houses must be so provided.

Rate of provision of Standard Amenities.

Applications for Standard Grant received in 1967	53
" " " " approved " "	51
Standard Grant Improvements completed in 1967	34
Applications for Discretionary Grant Received in 1967	3
" " " " Approved " "	3
" " " " Completed " "	Nil

Amount paid out in Standard Grants - £4,990.19. 5.
Average Grant - £ 146.15.10.

Amenities Provided -

Bath in a Bathroom	33
A washbasin	33
A hotwater system	33
An internal water closet	32
A ventilated food store	32
Septic tank drainage	4

The Council's policy in regard to Discretionary Grants remains basically unchanged in that such grants are only given -

1. For the provision of an extra unit of dwelling accommodation by the conversion of non-dwelling premises, or

2. To rescue a house from Demolition or Closing Order procedure, or

3. To convert two back to back houses into one through house, (i.e. to rescue houses which otherwise would some day be condemned).

In the last year or two the Council have accepted recommendations to give Discretionary Grants in rather broader circumstances than those outlined above when a scheme is advanced to make two houses into one good unit of accommodation; for example, where a three bedroomed house will be produced out of two 'one up and one down' type cottage, it has been decided that this is preferable to trying to modernize the two separate cottages.

Loans for acquiring or improving houses.

This Council's present policy is not to give such loans.

Rent Act 1957.

This Act was not used at all during the year.

Lettings of Council Houses.

The number of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings was as follows:-

(a)	From Clearance Areas &c.	6
(b)	To relieve overcrowding	7

Water Supply.

18 houses depend on wells
9 have private piped supply
3947 have mains piped supply

Housing Statistics. - 1967.

(1)	Houses demolished in Clearance Areas		Nil
(2)	do do not in Clearnace Areas		9
(3)	Houses in (2) previously reported as closed		4
(4)	Unfit houses closed		2
(5)	Persons displaced during the year		15
(6)	Unfit houses made fit		
		(a) by informal action	30
		(b) by formal action	Nil
		(c) Previously covered by Closing Order which have been determined	4
(7)	Houses in which defects were remedied, as distinct from unfit houses made fit		34

LEGISLATION 1967.

Statutes.

Slaughter of Poultry Act 1967.
Civic Amenities Act 1967.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food

No. 385 Food (Control of Irradication) Regulations 1967
442 Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) (Revocation) Regulations 1967.
860 Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations 1967
861 Canned Meat Products Regulations 1967
862 Sausage and other Meat Products Regulations 1967
1119 Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regulations 1967
1582 Solvents in Food Regulations 1967
1714 Diseases of Animals (Milk Treatment) Order 1967
1867 Margarine Regulations 1967
1864 Labelling of Food Regulations 1967
1865 Coffee and Coffee Products Regulations 1967
1939 Solvents in Food (Amendment) Regulations 1967
1866 Ice-cream Regulations 1967

MINISTRY OF HOUSING & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1240 Removal of Refuse Regulations 1967
1645 Building (Third Amendment) Regulations 1967

CIRCULARS.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

6 The Building Regulations 1965 : Use of self extinguishign grades of PVC sheeting.
10 Public Health Act 1961: Building Regulations : The Agreement Board
17 Industrial Development Act 1966: Local Government Act 1966: Rehabilitation of derelict, neglected or unsightly land. Industrial Development Act 1966: Water and Sewage Scheme.
22 Noise : Industrial Noise.
34 Report of the Working Party on Refuse Collection
25 Clean Air Act 1956: Supplies of Solid Smokeless Fuels.
52 Clean Air Act 1956: Grit and Dust
53 Civic Amenities Act 1967: Part I and II.
55 Civic Amenities Act 1967: Part III, Disposal of Abandoned Vehicles and Other Refuse
50 Clean Air Act 1956: Chimney Heights
60 Gypsies and Other Travellers
64 Trade and Sewage Effluents
66 Working Party on the Design and Construction of UndergroundPipe Sewers
69 Housing Act 1957: Slum Clearance
70 Public Health Act 1961: Building Regulations.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

10 The Cheese (Amendment) Regulations 1966.
36 Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations 1967
37 Canned Meat Product Regulations 1967
46 Slaughter of Poultry Act 1967
54 Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regulations 1967
75 Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959. Approved Chemical Agents
80 Solvents in Food Regulations 1967.

OFFICE SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The Statistics Required by the Minister of Labour.

Table A.

Class of Premises	No of premises newly registered during the year	No of registered premises at end of the year	No of registered premises receiving a general inspection
Offices	-	2	-
Retail shops	-	19	-
Wholesale Shop Warehouses	-	1	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	-	-	-
Fuel storage depots	-	1	1
Total	-	23	1

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act 37.

Table B.

Analysis of contraventions	Sanitary conveniences	1
	Washing facilities	1
	Eating facilities	1
		3

Table C.

Analysis by workplace of Persons employed in Registered premises at the end of the year 1967.

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	16
Retail shops	60
Wholesale departments, warehouses	3
Catering establishments, open to the public	-
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	2
Total	81
Total Male	38
Total Female	43

Table D. - Exemptions

No exemptions were in force, applied for, or granted during 1967 in respect of any of the matters referred to in Part 1, Part 11, Part 111 or Part 1V of the Act in regard to any of the Registered Premises in the district.

Table E. - Prosecutions

No prosecutions were instituted or pending in 1967.

Table F. - Staff

Number of Inspectors appointed under section 52 (1) & (5) of the Act - 1.
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work.
in connection with the Act - - - - - - - Nil

No accidents were reported to us during 1967.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951.

One premise is licensed under this Act, the premises really being a dog breeders premises from which the occasional puppy is sold.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACTS 1928 to 1936.

During the year 15 licences were renewed for the storage of petroleum spirit These licensed stores have a total capacity of 37,900 gallons, in addition up to 60 gallons are stored at the Queensbury Fire Station in cans, no license being needed for this. The licenses and conditions of storage have been revised to conform with the model conditions issued by the Home Office, in accordance with the recommendations of the County Fire Service.

The Health Committee have recommended the Council not to renew any petroleum sterage licenses in respect of tanks which were over 15 years of age unless they had satisfactorily withstood a pressure test. We are indebted to the County Fire Service for their help in inspecting these premises and making recommendations to the annual renewal of licences as to any matters in which petrol store requires maintenance or alteration. Without their advice there is no doubt that many potentially dangerous situations might arise.

NOTES ON POPULATION

(Based on 1961 Census material)

At the 1951 Census population was 9,068
(Males 4,166 Females 4,902)

At the 1961 Census population was 9,306
(Males 4,405 Females 4,901)

The population figure built up between the two Census years, based on natural change factors, gave a proportion figure for 1961 of 9,405. This means that migration 1951 to 1961 lessened the population by 101

Evidence of the decline taking place in Queensbury in those years -

Between 1951 and 1961 the changes in the younger age group

	years	change	%
were	0 - 4	- 11	- 1.3
	5 - 9	+ 71	+ 13.2
	10 - 14	+ 229	+ 48.1
	15 - 19	- 18	- 3.2
Schoolchildren	5 - 14	+ 300	+ 29.6
Working population	15 - 60/65	- 221	- 3.6
Retired	60/65 +	+ 170	+ 12.7

Leaving out migrational changes -

By 1971 the population is anticipated to be 10,089
and by 1981 " " " " " " 11,160

The younger age groups, again based on natural changes only, are expected to read -

	1961	1971	1981
0 - 4	755	997	1,258
5 - 9	610	861	1,144
10 - 14	705	735	977
15 - 19	529	590	841

1966 Census (10% Sample) Figures all multiplied by 10	WARD A/T		Q/N		Q/S		S/E		S/W		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	969	
Total persons	244		151		212		191		171		473	496
Age group 0 - 4	16	15	6	10	9	7	13	8	8	10	52	50
5 - 14	23	14	11	6	19	[illegible]		15	12	9	77	59
15 - 19	8	3	1	7	7	[illegible]			4	5	27	29
20 - 24	11	9	7	5	5	7	10	6	2	3	35	30
25 - 29	9	10	5	4	10	8	9	13	2	6	35	41
30 - 44	25	25	14	13	19	17	21	16	19	16	98	87
45 - 59	21	20	12	15	21	23	17	20	18	23	89	101
60 - 64	10	10	3	4	3	8	2	1	8	8	26	31
65+	6	9	8	20	10	15	4	12	6	12	34	68
Persons moving within Local Authority area												
In last year	2	1	5	7	15	10	6	6	8	7	36	31
In last 5 years	12	13	14	21	25	19	16	14	8	10	75	77
Persons moving into Local Authority area												
In last year	8	12	6	5	1	3	4	5	4	5	23	30
In last 5 years	25	27	16	15	10	15	26	34	13	15	90	106
(No information on outward migration)												
Cars and garaging												
Total number of cars	49		19		21		37		37		163	
Night storage arrangements												
Garaged - in dwelling curtilage	23		7		9		23		18		80	
- elsewhere	7		4		7		8		9		35	
Not garaged - Kept in dwelling curtilage	9		2		-		4		5		20	
- on the road	7		5		5		2		3		22	
- elsewhere	1		-		-		-		1		4	
Not stated	-		-		-		-		1		1	
Economic Activity - Males & Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
in employment in - all industries (- not stated)	78	39	43	34	62	50	58	36	51	35	292	194
- agriculture	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	9	1
- mining	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
- manufacture, constructing, Gas, Water and Electricity	50	21	32	19	43	27	39	12	25	23	189	102
- Transport	1	-	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	9	4
- Distribution & Service	20	18	3	13	15	21	16	23	16	10	70	85
- National and Local Government	5	-	3	1	2	1	1	-	2	-	13	2
Social Classes - Males												
I - Professionals	2		2		-		4		4		12	
II - Intermediate	12		6		5		12		15		50	
III - Skilled	54		24		40		35		23		176	
IV - Semiskilled	11		11		17		7		12		58	
V - Unskilled	5		6		7		1		3		22	
NS - Inadequately described and Armed Forces	1		-		2		-		-		3	

Household composition.						
Households with - no family	12	26	14	13	15	80
- 1 family	67	40	58	53	49	267
- 2 or more families	2	-	1	-	-	3
Households with persons of pensionable age - 1 person households						
- a male of 65 or over	2	2	-	1	1	6
- a female of 60 or over	4	15	6	7	8	40
- 2 person household						
- 1 person pensionable	7	4	3	2	6	22
- both persons pensionable	3	5	5	1	4	18
Housing						
Dwelling - owner occupier	54	40	37	52	40	223
- rented from Council	3	9	21	6	14	53
- rented unfurnished	23	12	12	7	6	60
- rented furnished	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households and persons by density of persons per room -						
- 1½ plus	1	1	1	-	-	3
- 1 to 1½	6	1	4	3	2	16
- ½ to 1	55	36	49	42	41	223
- less than ½	19	28	19	21	21	108
Household Amenities						
No. of rooms 1	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	5	1	1	-	-	7
3	9	27	10	6	9	61
4	19	17	25	25	27	113
5	21	18	23	13	13	88
6	22	2	11	21	12	68
7	5	2	2	2	2	13
8+	-	1	1	-	1	3

	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Household with exclusive use of - hot water	67	14	54	12	64	9	63	3	59	5	307	43
- fixed bath	58	23	43	23	56	16	58	8	54	10	270	80
- inside W.C.	67		41		59		55		52		264	
- outside W.C.	7		9		10		5		4		35	
Shared use of outside W.C.	12		14		4		3		5		38	
No. W.C.	5		2		-		3		3		13	
Exclusive use of H.W., Bath & W.C.	55		40		55		55		52		257	

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Prepared by L.Barry. Assistant Public Health Inspector, and H.Phillips. Technical Assistant.

1. Refuse collection is in operation throughout the whole of the district and is carried out by direct labour using a 18/25 cubic yard capacity Shelvoke & Drewry fore and aft tipping refuse collection vehicle with power press and a Morris Commercial 7 cubic yard capacity side loader equipped with a night soil tank. The frequency of collection is normally weekly, 51 collections were made in 1967, whereas 50 were made in 1966. Of the 4,003 houses in the district, 886 of these were serviced by the use of paper or plastic bin liners, at 1st April 1968. All new houses are put on bin liners as they become occupied.

Disposal of the refuse is carried out by controlled tipping method at the Hill Top tip, Queensbury. A Fordson tractor equipped with a Shawnee Hydraulic Loading Shovel is used for this purpose.

Ten regular men are employed to carry out all this work although casual labour is employed at times of holiday and sickness in order to maintain the regular routine as far as possible. The aim is to arrange matters so that each Monday morning the men come to work with no arrears of work outstanding from the previous week. At Bank Holiday times we ignore all other work and put every man on bin collection so that the normal weeks collection (Monday to Friday) is carried out from Wednesday to Saturday. This is very much dependent on the weather, and the vehicles being on the road. As a small authority we do not have any spare vehicles, so that the breakdowns always tend to upset the routine. However, 51 collections in the year speaks well for all concerned.

2. Staff.

Details of the men employed on outside work by this Department are as follows:-

Job Purpose	Men Employed	Vehicle/Plant
Refuse Collection Salvage collection	1 Driver loader 5 loaders	S & D Fore & Aft Tipper
Refuse collection Salvage collection Ashpits, Drain Clearing & investigation	1 Driver 1 loader	Morris Commercial 7 cu yd side loader with night soil tank.
Salvage disposal	1 man	Hand baler. The hand baler was replaced by a Hindle electric paper baling machine during the year
Refuse Disposal	1 operator	Fordson Shawnee Hydraulic Loading Shovel.

A summary of hours worked as follows:-

Total number of hours	25,809.0
Refuse collection (including salvage)	17,295.5
Refuse disposal do do	3,051.0
Hours lost	
(a) Sickness	1,583.0
(b) Holidays	1,252.0
Other jobs including Maintenance and repair of vehicles, Sec 48 (drains)	2,627.5

Details of the hours worked are as follows:-

(a). Repairs and maintenance.

In 1967, 376 hours were spent on routine vehicle maintenance, washing off, oiling and greasing, and a further 238½ hours spent on carrying out repairs within the capabilities of the drivers. The vehicles were scraped, primed and repainted before the winter of 1967/68 and 213½ hours overtime were spent on this.

(b) Collection Statistics.

To achieve the 51 collections during the year the regular men worked -

(1) on bin collection - 11,168 hours at plain time, plus 1,131 hours on over time supplemented by extra men who worked 1,300 hours at plain time and 246 hours overtime
(2) on nightsoil collection - 1,944 hours plain time, plus 82 hours overtime supplemented by extra men giving 451 hours plain time plus 78 hours overtime
(3) on salvage collection - 596 hours plain time plus 45 hours overtime
(4) special collections of bulky refuse - 52 hours plain time and 202 hours overtime
(5) disposal at the tip involved 2,037 hours ordinary time and 425 hours overtime (Norm per year 2,080 hours).
(6) disposal of salvage - in addition to the £4 per ton paid to the regular man for sorting and baling salvage, it was necessary to pay for loading baled salvage, unloading collected salvage and for a relief man whilst the salvage man was on holiday or sick. This involved 589 hours.
(7) sickness and holidays - 1,583 hours were lost because of sickness and 1,252 hours lost because of holidays.

There is no record of the number of hours lost because men were rained off or lost time by reason of vehicle breakdown, puncture, &c. but remembering what a wet year it was, this time was considerable. The normal collection hours for bins, pits and salvage is 285 per week or 14,820 per year. In fact it took 15,459 hours at ordinary time plus 1,582 hours at overtime rates.

3. Refuse Collection.

As mentioned earlier, refuse is collected from every house in the district and a frequency of 51 collections were made to each house in the area during the past year.

There are in the district, at 1.4.68. 4,312 premises made up of:-

3,883	Houses
91	House cum shop
67	Lock up premises
88	'Free collection' premises (Chapels Schools Etc).
58	Factories
60	Workshops
65	other miscellaneous premises
4,312	

Not all these premises have dustbins, but others such as the schools &c. have several. So that although we only have 3,974 houses and houses cum shops we muster 4,248 bins, 33 pail closets and 7 ashpits to empty.

The estimated quantity of refuse collected each week on the basis of each house producing 28 lbs of refuse per week, is 50 tons. This amounts to a total of 2,600 tons of refuse to be collected and disposed of each year. This means that we are collecting approximately 370 cubic yards of uncompressed refuse each week or 18,500 cubic yards each year.

It should be pointed out at this stage that since the war the weight of refuse has tended to decrease but the volume has increased. The weight has decreased because the ash content is now lower due to the introduction of Smoke Control Areas and the increase in the use of piped fuels. The increase in volume has been brought about by the increased use of plastics and paper, coupled with the increased use of prepacked foodstuffs in the home and the tendency of industry to build articles with a limited life span.

On the basis of 50 tons of refuse being manufactured by the inhabitants of Queensbury and Shelf each week, each men on the two refuse collection teams moves approximately 1.25 tons of refuse each day plus carrying, emptying and returning the bin.

The free collection of bulky house refuse,since its inception some years

ago, has continued to be of assistance to residents in the area. The benefits of this service to the elderly people and others who are unable to transport these items to the tip are obvious. The service is obviously of some use to the community if it prevents this refuse from being dumped on any available open ground. There were 129 requests for this service during 1967.

The bin liner system of refuse storage and collection, since its first trial in this district in 1966, continue to prove popular both with the houscholders and the refuse collection team alike. The advantages to the householder are that it is hygienic, and prevents accidental mechanical damage occurring to the bin and even if the sack fractures, refuse cannot spread far because it is still retained in the dustbin. The refuse collectors favour the system because it lightens the load that they carry. When one compares the weight of a bin full of refuse (approx weight 50 lbs) with that of a $2\frac{1}{2}$ cu ft plastic or paper sack full of refuse (approx weight 28 lbs) the saving in physical labour involved is considerable. This factor coupled with the quick easy pick up of the sack from the bin has enabled the men to maintain a high bin collection rate even though their work load is being increased by the new houses being built in Queensbury and Shelf.

It is difficult to equate the economics of this system of refuse collection with that of traditional methods of refuse collection because of the many variable factors inherent in the system, e.g. snow, wet weather, holidays &c. If the time was available, it would be interesting to cost and time the rate of collection of sacks and compare it with the collection and emptying of dustbins.

4. Refuse Disposal.

The disposal of refuse for this district takes place at Hill Top Tip, Queensbury. Disposal is by controlled tipping, the method being to tip the refuse, using a Fordson Tractor fitted with a Shawnee Loading Shovel to level off and cover up.

The tip at Hill Top has been in use for just over 20 years now and it is anticipated that it will be completely filled by the Spring of 1969. We are now on the final lift.

It was because the tip at Hill Top was rapidly filling up that application was made, in October 1967, to the Planning Authorities to develop a site at Shelf as a controlled tip. Permission for the development of the site had not been granted as at December 31st, 1967. At the present time it would seem that unless this problem can be resolved soon, we are going to have to overfill the Hill Top Tip.

There are a number of factors influencing controlled tipping, which 20 years ago no one would have even dreamed of, they are:-

(1) The changing character of the refuse itself, there is more paper and less ash in refuse now than there was 20 years ago. This has the effect of making a tip 'Spongy' when the refuse is first tipped and increases the risk of vehicles bogging down when wet weather occurs.

(2) There is an acute shortage of good covering material, such as ash. We can obtain and are forced to use poor covering material such as clay. Consequently when it rains heavily, or for a prolonged period, as it did in August and September 1967, it becomes extremely difficult to operate vehicles and plant on the tip effectively.

(3) There is a shortage of suitable places that could be used for the disposal of household refuse. At the present time there is keen competition between local authorities and industry for these places. Industry's needs for finding holes suitable for the disposal of industrial waste is creating a condition whereby the values of a hole in the ground is higher than that of the land surrounding it.

(4) The final factor influencing controlled tipping is the understandable reluctance of planning authorities to grant any application which may affect the amenities of the neighbourhood. The Rivers Board also object, again understandably to any scheme which may cause pollution to streams or rivers.

It is because of these factors that more and more local authorities are resorting to alternative methods of disposal i.e. pulverisation or incineration of refuse or alternatively combining their efforts in order to achieve a regional scheme of refuse disposal.

5. Plant.

The year was marked by a certain amount of trouble with the Fordson Loading Shovel. This machine, which has given sterling service in the past is now 7 years old, it has reached the end of its economic life and Council's decision to replace the machine in 1968 is, in the circumstances a wise decision.

The Shelvoke and Drewry fore and aft tipper was also subjected to mechanical difficulties, the most costly repairs were the hydraulic pump, the starter motor, repairs to rear loading door and repair to the hydraulic rams. We were fortunate in that the various repair shops were able to assist us by having the vehicle back on the road with the minimum loss of time.

The Morris side loader performed well, its only trouble of any consequence being a broken half shaft and the replacement of the lifting ram with a new one.

6. Salvage.

We continued to collect and bale waste paper during the year 1967, the total collection for the year being 107 tons 8 cwts 3 quarters. This realized the sum of £935.10.1. a slight reduction on the figures for 1966. This was mainly due to the fact that the salvage man was away ill for several months during the year, and we got rid of the waste paper as best we could.

During the latter part of 1967 we replaced the old hand baler with a Hindle electric baling press, and it is hoped that this will increase the output of baled waste.

Details of the salvage collected during the year is as follows:-

Salvage collected during the year 1967.

Material	Tons	cwts	qrs	lbs	£	S	D
Mixed waste	76	6	3	-	632.	17.	7.
Fibreboard	22	15	2	-	227.	16.	3.
Newsprint	8	6	1	-	74.	16.	3.
Scrap metal		10	-	-	2.	10.	0.
Rags		5	-	-	3.	2.	6.
Bagging		2	-	-	1.	5.	0.
Aluminium				70	2.	0.	10.
Total	108	6	0	14	944.	8.	5.

The figures for the preceeding years were:-

1966	1137. 18. 10.
1965	1148. 19. 11.

Tip - Open Day.

During the early part of 1967 it was decided to open Hill Top Tip from 10.a.m. to 3.p.m. each Saturday for one month as a trial to get people to bring their rubbish to the tip instead of disposing of it down country lanes or on any spare land, this was so successful in Queensbury that it was decided to open the Tip on the first Saturday of each month and keep it open until 3.0.p.m. The incidence of rubbish in the highways and byeways has been reduced but there is always the exception, so we every now and again a tour of the district is made and all the rubbish that has been dumped is cleared.

STAFF AND DUTIES

Excluding the Divisional Medical Officer's Department, the staff of the Health Department consists of four males - two Public Health Inspectors, an Authorized Meat Inspector, and a Technical Assistant and Clerk.

The Technical Assistant who came to us originally purely for clerical duties passed the examination for the Smoke Inspectors Certificate in 1962. He does 99% of Smoke Control Survey work, the supervision of fireplace conversions, and the preparation of grant payment certificate, in addition to the clerical work of this office.

The Authorized Meat Inspector, appointed 20th November, 1963, carries out most of the meat inspection and is more or less full time employed at the Bacon Factory.

That leaves the Assistant Public Health Inspector and myself. We are responsible for:--

(1) Overall responsibility in meat inspection in cases referred to us by the Authorized Meat Inspector. (In practice very few).
(2) The examination of all other foodstuffs for human consumption.
(3) The hygiene of food shops, cafes, snack bars, pubs, canteens, school kitchens and of mobile food vans.
(4) The sampling of foods, milk, water, ice cream, anything - to see that diseases are not spread.
(5) Enquiries into outbreaks of infectious diseases, and taking steps to limit its spread, by taking specimens to the laboratory, exclusion of children from school &c.
(6) Refuse collection, disposal and salvage.
(7) Inspection of all new drainage work, plumbing and sanitary fittings installed to existing buildings.
(8) The examination of existing drainage where defects appear to exist from smells, blockages, water in cellars, damp patches on walls etc.
(9) Routine inspection of all premises in the district from time to time to see what nuisances exist, and to secure their abatement. These can arise by statute definition from -
 (i) Any premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or prejudical to health
 (ii) Any accumulation or deposit
 (ii) Any animals so kept as to be a nuisance or prejudical to health
 (iv) Any dust or affluvia caused by any trade or business which is ... and
 (v) Any workplace not properly ventilated, or kept clean, etc so as to be a nuisance etc.
(10) The routine inspection of houses from time to time to ascertain whether or not they are fit for human habitation and to secure their repair, or demolition or closure.
(11) Inspections to find out if any house is overcrowded.
(12) Inspections and advice on application for improvement grants and assessing amount of grant payable.
(13) Certificates of disrepair and general landlord and tenant queries.
(14) Caravan sites.
(15) Control of insect pests, and disinfection when required.
(16) Hygiene of Rag Flock manufacture and use. To see that it is clean and non-verminous and used in clean premises.
(17) Licencing of Petroleum Stores and inspection to see licence conditions are adhered to.
(18) The inspection of sanitary conveniences in factories with power and of all environment conditions in factories without power.
(19) Inspection of houses where burling and mending is done.
(20) Shop premises as to ventilation, lighting, temperature and conveniences for shop assistants. No largely superseded by.
(21) The Offices, Shops and Railway premises Act.
(22) The planning of our Smoke Control Areas.
(23) Pet shops, canal boats, common loading houses, houses let in lodgings, infectious diseases, control of airports or ports.
(24) Pollution of ditches, streams and water courses.
(25) Supervision of slaughterhouses and licencing of slaughtermen. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulations.
(26) Supervision of hairdressing establishments and from the 1st January, 1967 we took over.
(27) The removal of abandoned vehicles.

We have no canals in the area, and the only railway in the area, now disused, passes underground for the whole length within the boundaries.

Outside Staff and Duties.

The following staff are employed by the Health Department on outside work:

Dustbin collection	(5 men and 1 driver for (25 cubic yard S & D freighter
Ashpit collection	(1 man and 1 driver for
Rodent control, drain clearing & investigation, Health Department handy man	(7 cubic yard Morris.
Salvage sorting and baling	(1 man
Refuse tip control -- loading shovel driver	(1 man
	10 men

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act 1951.

The Act came into force on 1st November 1951. Briefly it forbids the use of certain filling materials for upholstery, the stuffing of bedding, toys, baby carriages &c.

Premises where Rag Flock is manufactured or stored must be licensed annually and we have one manufacturer so licensed.

Provisions are also incorporated to prevent the sale or use of unclean filling materials, and regulations have been made prescribing standards of cleanliness for such filling materials.

Premises where Rag Flock is used must also be registered, and we have one upholsterer so registered.

Schools.

There are eight schools in the area, and eighteen visits were made to these for purposes which include inspection of toilet accommodation, sampling of milk, and checking on absentees due to infectious diseases.

No schools were closed during the year.

Swimming Baths.

The premises in which is situated the only swimming bath in the district are Council owned and the bath was open throughout 1967. It was operated quite satisfactorily during the year. The slipper baths at the same premises continued to supply a need locally. A new gas chlorination plant was installed, the filter examined, and the accumulation on the top of the filter removed, and a more satisfactory control of the water quality set up in 1965. 12 samples examined bacteriologically of which 10 were satisfactory.

West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951.

Hairdressers - Section 120.

All the hairdressers' premises in the area are now registered by the Council under the above statute. There are four premises for men and seven for ladies.

Bye laws for these premises were made and came into force throughout the area on 1st May, 1953.

The standard of cleanliness apparent on routine inspection is good, and twelve inspections of these premises were made in 1967.

INSPECTIONS

The number of inspections and visits (4,382) show a sizable increase on the figure for 1966 (3,387) a figure which does not include the daily attendances of the Authorised Meat Inspector.

VISITS SUMMARY - 1967

Analysis of visits or inspections

DWELLINGS

	Houses for matters under Housing Acts	
1.	For routine Survey	2
2.	For overcrowding	3
3.	Unfit and incapable of repair	15
4.	Unfit but capable of repair	26
5.	Demolition sites	99
6.	Rehousing application	15
7.	Houses let in lodgings	-
8.	For Improvement Grants	66
9.	Revisits	91
10.	Rent Act 1957	4
	Houses for matters under the Public Health Acts	
11.	For new drainage works	56
12.	For examination of existing drains	148
13.	For refuse accommodation	19
14.	For closet accommodation	19
15.	For verminous conditions	8
16.	For filthy conditions	2
17.	For infectious diseases & F.P. enquiry	44
18.	For water supplies	2
19.	For miscellaneous defects & complaints	76
20.	Reinspections	196
	Caravan Sites & Control of Developments Act 1961	
21.	For new sites	-
22.	Routine survey of existing site	14
	Gypsies	5
	Houses for matters under Factory Acts	
23.	Outworkers premises	-
	Houses for matters under P.D.Pests Acts	
24.	For Rodent Infestation	144
	Houses for matters under Clean Air Act 1956	
25.	For Survey purposes S.C.A.	387
26.	Installation & Conversion inspections	168
27.	Houses visited for miscellaneous reasons	74
	TRADE & BUSINESS PREMISES	
	For matters under Factory Acts	
28.	Factories with mechanical power	9
29.	Factories without mechanical power	1
30.	Other premises, building sites etc.	1
	For matters under Public Health Acts	
31.	Workplaces	
32.	Schools	
33.	Places of entertainment (swimming baths)	6
34.	Offensive Trades	
35.	Licenced premises - sanitary accommodation	
	Shops, Offices & Railway Premises Act, 1963	
36.	Shops - routine survey	1
37.	Offices - routine survey	
38.	Revisits	
	c/f	1701

TRADES AND BUSINESS PREMISES.

	Analysis of visits or inspections. B/f	1701
	For matters under Rag Flock Act 1951	
39.	Licenced manufacturers or storage premises	
40.	Registered premises (upholsterers etc).	
41.	Sampling visits	
	For matters under Clean Air Act 1956	
42.	Smoke observations	56
43.	Survey of furnaces & equipment	6
44.	Plans/sites for new furnaces examined	-
45.	Other miscellaneous visits	4
	For matter under P.D.P. Act 1949	
46.	Local Authority prems inspected for rodents	3
47.	Business premises do do do	5
48.	Agricultural premises do do do	21
	For matters under Food & Drugs Acts	
49.	Ice Cream premises	-
50.	Prepared meat, sausages &c premises	2
51.	Slaughterhouses - as such	3
52.	Slaughterhouses - for meat inspection	60
53.	Premises to sample or examine other foods	126
	Food Hygiene (General) Regulations	
54.	Food premises inspected	17
55.	Reinspections	-
	Milk & Dairies Regulations 1959	
56.	Dairies	2
57.	Distributors premises & Vehicles	50
	West Riding (General Powers) Act 1951	
58.	Hairdressers	12
59.	Hawkers of food & their premises	-
	Miscellaneous	
60.	Health Education	4
61.	Abandoned Vehicles	105
62.	Visits re refuse collection service	242
63.	do do Disposal, tip &c	154
64.	do re salvage	105
65.	Pigstyes, poultry, rabbits and other animals	1
66.	Waste Foods Order	1
67.	Watercourse, ditches & culverts	-
68.	Public buildings - escape from fire	-
69.	Rag & bone dealers	-
70.	Scrap metal dealers	1
71.	Animal Boarding Establishments	2
	Clean Air Act matters	
72.	Deposit gauges	23
73.	Daily Smoke & SO2 readings	336
	Petroleum Act matter	
74.	Petroleum Stores inspected	5
75.	Other licencing visits	2
	Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	
76.	Sewer treatments carried out	3
77.	Number of manholes baited	530
	c/f	3636

TRADES AND BUSINESS PREMISES.

	Analysis of visits or inspections.	B/f	3636
	GENERAL		
78.	Miscellaneous insect infestations		2
79.	Site or office interviews &c		550
80.	Noise nuisance inspections		-
81.	Home Safety		39
82.	Visits to lab with specimens		82
83.	Committees & Sub Committees		39
84.	Visits outside district on Council business, Conferences &c.		34
		Total	4,382